ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

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As time advances, we may all see more and more clearly what a prolonged "difficulty" for England the Indian mutiny is likely to prove. We do not mean that as a mutiny or a war it seems now more formidable than might once have been feared. Indeed, under that aspect only, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that it has proved no worse. But the general discussions of which the revolt has been the occasion, strikingly show how totally we are without a plan, either religious or political, for Indian government in future; how little we are agreed among ourselves about the fundamental principles, the theory, on which such government should be administered. Then the disturbance caused to the internal organisation of the country by the event, comes home to one's imagination with peculiar force just now. It is now the time when the most important agricultural work of the year ought to be going on, and the seeds be sown for the harvest of next spring. At the best of times, the financial affairs of India have never been so good as they ought, and hence the pressure of taxation brought to bear on the natives has been apologised for by writers in the interest of the Company as absolutely necessary. How will such difficulties be met after an interruption of all prosperity like the doings of this and of next year? Will not every inconvenience of our rule be still more severely felt, and so a state of things favourable to discontent be perpetuated in the disturbed provinces? These are considerations which must co-exist alongside the reflections excited by good or bad military news, and independent of the latter. When India has ceased to be a battle-field, it will still be the greatest question of the day. After the interest of an Eastern Crimes, we shall have the interest of an Eastern Ireland to occupy us. A few months ago, we were fancying that the time was come for social reform at home to be the business of the day. But we shall hear more of ryots than labourers, and more of "native" schools than British ones, for many a long month. The proper use to be made of the occasion by those who favour social reforms, is to see whether the new system of British-

Indian government made necessary by the revolt cannot be made available for receiving the impress of their political ideas. If anything good come of the affair, it will be this. We may make India a means of giving employment and advancement to the energy and talent which in vain seek it in the political system and military system at home. The Company's monopoly of the local government must share the fate of its monopoly of the local trade.

This, we think, should be the political advantage taken of the revolt, and on no other terms can the prolonged sgitation caused by it be made up for. We cannot afford to bestow all our time on the East Iudia Company. At present the sufferings of their servants have taken a deep hold-most properly and naturally-of the feelings of the country. But when British life has been made safe, and the British flag made triumphant by a national effort, we shall expect something to pay us for giving precedence so long to this, over other national affairs.

Having indicated so much, as the political view of the affair, we ome to the news received this week from the seat of disturbance, We think it disappointing in some aspects, and hopeful in others-as is the regular colour of such news now. There was a hope entertained that we should hear of the relief of Lucknow, and a fear entertained of its fall : neither hope nor fear is relieved this mail ; but, on the whole, there is good reason to be thankful about this interesting point of India. The besieged seem to have been in good cue, and to have beaten their assailants. They can, therefore, have been in no want of provisions, as was once feared. At the same time, troops were en route for the North, from Calcutta, in considerable numbers -a circumstance hopeful for Lucknow, as for other places. Outram had advanced, independently of these, with reinforcements, and was to be on the scene of action promptly. Things, in fact, looked well for the Lucknow garrison; and when we consider that another Cawnpore story might have shocked the country, we see great reason to welcome this part of the telegram.

The news from Delhi is of much the same character-sof ar satis-

factory, and yet not wonderfully startling. We find Nicholson in full play in its neighbourhood-thrashing rebels and taking guns, at Nujufgurh. There was also a talk of the regular assault on the city, with siege train and all, being at hand. We are not of those journalists who boldly fling out attacks at every soldier who does not do on the spot just what everybody at home thinks would be pleasant to read about. We give generals credit for using their common sense, like ourselves, and biding their time, when that seems the proper policy. Accordingly, we are willing to wait, in the hope of seeing that the Delhi pear is plucked when duly ripe.

The brilliant little actions-of Montgomery at Alleyghur, of Eyre at Sasseram-are not to be passed over without a welcome. At least, they keep up the moral préstige of our army, which is of immense importance, and hinder the accumulation of any single great force under the banner of the rebels. The scattered mutineers, it seems, regularly make off to Delhi-which is, for our purposes, the best thing they can do. Those from Oude, who are threatening Allahabad and Benares, have Outram and his forces-and the reinforcements above-mentioned apart from these-to face; and we may expect to hear a good account of them.

But, what is perhaps of more importance than any other news brought this mail, is the continued tranquillity of Bombay, Madras, Central India, and the Punjab. The vital danger was that the revolt might be found to be spreading. But it still remains what it was at first, a mutiny of the Bengal army, -bad enough, goodness knows; but many degrees removed from what it once threatened to be. mutiny, we fear, is the index of a considerably-spread bad feeling against our power. But bad feeling is terrible only while it has arms for its ministers, and we are beginning to see already the length of the tether of those who have arms to wield. When the mutiny is put down, we shall still only be at the threshold of the Indian question; but the last news is as hopeful towards its chances of being put down, as any that a mail has brought for a long time.



LOSS OF THE TRANSIT: TROOPS LANDED ON THE REEF.—(FROM A SKETCH BY LIBUT, MILLER, 90TH REGIMENT.—SEE PAGE 259.)

Foreign Frtelligence.

FRANCE.

THE Emperor having held his final review at Châlons on Thursday week, returned to Paris, and from thence proceeded to St. Cloud with the

week, returned to Paris, and from thence proceeded to St. Cloud with the Eopress.

A report is current of a contemplated meeting between the French as d Austrian Emperors, to take place at Munich.

An intrague to place Joachim Murat at the lie d of the United Principolities is much talked sef. It is said that the scheme is so tar advanced that the Princess Ghika lately sent a telegraphic message to Jassy to say that the thing was as good as settled.

The Legislative Body, it is thought, will be convoked for the month of December, in order to verify the return of its members in the late elections. Some excitement will then be created by the attitude of General Cavaignac and his republican colleagues in relation to the oaths-taking; if, indeed, the General does not resign before that period.

and his republican colleagues in relation to the oaths-taking; if, indeed, the General does not resign before that period.

Fresh inundations have occurred in the Ardèche. Great destruction of property has ensued; the bed of the river is filled with large trees torn up by the roots; the traffic on the railway between Narbonne and Beziers is again interrupted; and the works constructed to prevent a repetition of the recent disasters have been destroyed.

The Brussels "Nord" lately said, and the "Journal des Debats" confirms the statement, that the French Government has given to that of England anequivocal proofs of sympathy and goodwill on the occasion of the hidian insurrection, by offering to permit the passage of troops through Fin can and to use its good offices with the Pacha of Egypt to induce him to afford a similar facility. As regards the passage of troops through France, it was declined, we hear, because there would have been little saving of time, owing to the double embarkation and disembarkation.

SPAIN

THERE is still no official news of the resignation of the Spanish ministry, but almost all the private letters concur is stating that ministers only hold office until successors can be found. There seemed, however, to be a possibility that Narvaez might remain while the majority of his colleagues went out. But Bravo Murillo has been received by the Queen, and the latest report is, that he will be charged with the construction of a new Cabinet.

report is, that he will be charged with the construction of a new Cabinet.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has, it is said, sent an autographic letter to the Emperor of the Freech, relative to the Principalities and to the reciprocal concessions which might solve that difficulty. The Austrian journals speak complacently of the subject, and say that it must be regulated by mutual concessions. The suggested explanation of this altered to e is that Austria glouly accepts a Murat in the Principalities, upon an assurance that the Muratest closms upon Naples shall be withdrawn, and that France will four rather than thwart to emintenance of the present regime in Austrian Italy.

One of the creamstances that contribute to the general monetary embatrossment in Europe is the prestion of Austria. That Power was to have "resulted each payment," or some idea of the sort, in Journy next. The "I dependence Is bee "unmounces that we choose e off its of Buron Brook to recrem the finances have totally tied; an , with a choose of the erry near rape sealing a capital of \$204,500,000, Accepts is

ch on c dolle erry near the finances have rotally a rid; sin, with a set on c dolle erry near the senting a cantal of £44.500,000. Activities set in this near that proceeds reduction of near the sequentiar.

"In 1845" sees not by proceeding reduction of near the sequentiar.

"In 1845" sees not by proceeding the array cost 131,000,000. but last year the st \$10,000,000. In 1854, 1855, and 1856, the arma and obtour that a sequential proceeding the sequential

PRUSSIA

SIRIOUS ILLNESS OF THE KING.

The King of Prussia has undergone a burth a tack of apoplexy, and it on heate subletus report some amendment, his condition is regarded as extremed ere real. Congestion of the brain is talk doof. All the members of the Royal family are assenbed at Pot doo. Public prayers were off rection to the attack his Mijesty had at Pothicz last July as that it are either to the attack his Mijesty had at Pothicz last July as that it are either to the heatth kins Mijesty had at Pothicz last July as that it are eastern oversextrion, oversextry and a neglect of the requirements of his from oversextrion, oversextry and a neglect of the requirements of his from oversextrion, oversextry and a neglect of the requirements of his model form of purals as or apoplexy, consisting of total proststion of the gib suscension of the borly and mental faculties, with occasional acidency in the speech when the organs were so far at therty as to articulate. These symptoms have shown themselves again on the present occasion, but with more frequent repetition and occased intensity, so that a scall blood vessel in the brain, and that it is the extravasated blood wife produces the paralleling pressure on that organ. The circumstance to trepested beeving las hitterto been unavailing to promote more than a transient abeviation, reems to favour this lamentable conclusion.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff has a dressed a confidential circular, relating to the Suntgard in energy to the Russian Ministers at foreign Course. It is said to be a remely pacific, and to recommend the maintenance of existing treates.

to in Suring a receive profile, and to recommend the maintenance of existing to arise.

A telegraphic despatch from Warsaw, dated October 9, announces the soleme entry of the En per or and Empress of Russia into the Polish metropolis. It was thought that the reception on the part of the population was more riedly than any Russian monorch has ever met with in Warsaw.

The "Gazette of the Secate" announces that unlimited leave of absence is to be immediately granted to a considerable number of sailors of the Inperial navy. The reason of this simply is, that it eige of the winter will soon prevent any Russian vessel of war in the Battle from moving. Any intention to reduce the navy is out of the question. A letter from St. Peter-burg says:—"The construction of screw-steamers for transport and other services is being urged on with vigour. Not only are our building-yards in full activity, but several orders have been given to ship-builders abroad."

yards in full activity, but several orders have been given to ship-builders abroad."

The "Journal de St. Petersburg" has the following:—"On the night between the 16th and 17th of September a great calamity occurred on the Waikhow, opposite the town of Novaia-Ladoga, where, at the mouth of the Ladoga C-nal, numbers of vessels laden with merchandise and timber assemble. Shortly after midnight a tempest arose, and one of the vessels which had run ashore. The greatest disorder prevailed. The vessels which had run ashore. The greatest disorder prevailed. The vessels where dished one against another, and many of them sank. It was impossible to gi e them any assistance, and every hing in the direction of the wind near the island and right ashore was either burnt or sunk. The wind, coming from the lake, kept along the right shore; this circumstance saved all the vessels on the other side. Is a estimated that about 200 vessels of different sizes were destroyed."

SWEDEN.

The Hereditary Prince of Sweden has signalised his assumption of the post of Regent of Sweden and Norway by important nominations in the army and navy. Amongst them are the appointment of Prince Oscar, his brother, to the command of the brigade of the King's Body Guard; of General de Wrede to that of the artillery; and of Rear-Admiral Annersted to the chief administration of the navy. A proposition has been made in the Chamber of Nobles of the Swedish Diet that an annual allowance shall be made to the Prince as Regent. In the Stortbing of Norway a motion that an annual sum shall be granted him in that capacity has also been annunced, and it is likely to be adopted. The Prince Regent is shortly to proceed to Christiania to close the session of the Sorthing.

The official journal of Stockholm sublishes a Royal decree authorising the loan of fixeen millions of francs, voted by the States for the construction of railways.

ITALY.

The Queen of Naples is seriously indisposed.

A letter from Naples contains the following circula from the Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the affair of the Cagliari:—

" M-, I hasten to make known to you that I have notified to the Sardinit

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

"M—, I hasten to make known to you that I have notified to the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires at Napies that as regards the merchaniase doud on board the Cagliari and belonging to third parties, the latter, in order to obtain the inmediate delivery of them, had only to address an application to the commission on maritime prizes, through any person acting in the same of the capital of the steamer, or having from the party a legally authorised power to watch over his interests before the said commission.

The difference between the Sardinian Government and that of King Ferdinand of Naples is far from being soothed, it is said.

Much agitation prevaise in some parts of Italy. In Bologna the Austrian police have lately made several arrests. At Forli, Rimini, and other places on the coast, unusual precautions have been taken. On September 25th there was a political disturbance in the theatre at Carrara, and it is reported that a rising, which was put down by the military, has occurred at Faenza.

at Faerza.

The Duchess of Parma has just put forth two decrees relative to the cessation of the league between Austria, Modena, and Parma, which will expire on the 31st instant. These decrees re-establish the regulations that

existed prior to the League.

The finances of the Papal States again wear for once a resente hue. The estimate for the ensuing year shows a surplus of income over expenditure.

The Pope, who is at present at home in the Vatican, was to go to Civita

Vecchia on the 15th.

Vecchia on the 15th.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The new Turkish Ministry has inaugurated its advent by the issue of 75 000 000 plastres of paper money, which has spread consternation over the commercial world. If the money be applied to the amelioration of the finances it may be probable; unfortunately the general impression is not favourable to this supposition.

It is alleged that the Porte refused an application made by Lord de Redcliffe for permission to enrol irregular troops in Albania, Syrin, and Asia, for the service of India. An authorisation has been granted, however, for the Pachalic of Bagdud.

The squadron of Lord Lyons, resting from its wanderings in the Mediterranean, came to an anchor in the harbour of Navarino on the 26th of September.

September.

The commission for settling the Tarco-Russian frontiers in Asia has concluded its lahours. The English and French commissioners arrived in Constantinople on the 27th of September.

On Sunday week the Divan was opened by the Metropolitan at Jassy. His discourse, which was marked by great moderation, was favourably received. The most perfect tranquilly prevaied in the assembly.

A vices from Belgrade state that a plut has any form its object to attempt the life of the Prince of Servis and to over frow the government, has been discovered. Several persons of note have been arrested.

been discovered. Several persons of note have been arrested.

AMERICA

The commercial crisis in America, says a correspondent, is without parallel. At Now Orleans a atom was actually long relanded from the ships for want of means to cash he inlist arown against it. At Buffal) the ware-houses were full af grean, which cannot be moved while corn-laden vessels are detained in hach are no per ons coming toward able to pry freights and on Irolls. Flour is seeling at process for each which would leave a great of 25s, per hierari in Land at or livespeel, the home quorations being an possent from 30s. To 33s. No less than 270 tailures are reported in No a York; and it the banks ment in specie payments they can only do so live a sing the su pon-land finance resulted to be of undoubted solvency. The case is, the prope of the United States are, in enterprise and expanded grade, just ten years to accome of their means to pay in cash."

The Governor of Pennsylvanian has yielded to the solicitations of the financiers, and used a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of legislising the course of banks in that State, in suspending specie maynent.

The banks of Providence have resolved to suspend.

On the 29th a conference of the leading bank officers was held at New York which resulted in a resolution to recommend an immediate increase or loans and discounts to the extent of three per cent.

He wannah advices report that monetary affairs in Cuba are in a critical position.

ition. position.

The Ministers of Guatemala, Son Salander, and Costa Rica had addressed a note to General Cost, informing him that Walker was fitting out a new expedition against Nicaragus, the men of which were to go from the south, and the armament from New York. The expedition was to gather and be not together at the harbour of Bocas del Toro, a short distance south of San Juan del Norte, and then to land at that port. The Ministers requested that a vessel of war might be sent to the former harbour and that the one lying at San Juan del Norte be ordered to prevent the landing. They also desired that the Filibasters may be seat back to the United States, as transgressors of the laws and disturbers of the peace of friendly nations.

All hoves of the safety of the commander and missing passengers of the Central America had been abandoned.

CANADA.

Should the panic at New York continue, the suspension of specie payments in other States will become an unavoidable necessity; and if so, the Canadam Government will, it is said, not hesitate to sanction the precedent of 1887, authorising the banks to suspend snecie payments for a short period, as it would be a suicidal act to continue specie payments, when every dollar would flud its way to New York.

every dollar would find its way to New York.

AUSTRALIA.

THE Legislature of South Australia was to re-assemble for the despatch of business on the 21st of July, and questions of great colonial importance were to be brought forward—amongst others the Waste Lands, Postal Communication, and Education Bills.

The discovery of tertile lands and freshwater lakes between Lake Torrens and Mount Serle, which are represented as forming a perfect paradise, is confirmed by Captain Freeling, R.E., and announced in the Government "Gazette." The colonists seem to be in a state of great exultation in consequence.

Government "Gazette." The colonists seem to be in a state of great exultation in consequence.

Railway extension was a subject of general discussion by the colonial press and the public, and a portion of the journals argue that Government should offer guarantees of 7½ per cent, to private companies, as an inducement to capitalists to invest their money in the construction of these undertakings. The line most desired is said to be that from Adelaide to the Murray River.

of the fine most desired is said to be that from Adelaide to the River arrival of each mail from South Australia brings fresh evidence The arrival of each mail from South Australia brings fresh evidence of the great extent of her mineral deposits by the discovery of copper mines; but, at the same time, it is stated that hands suited for this description of labour are inadequate to the demand, and it is recommended that the superfluence mining population of Cornwall and Devon should emigrate to these localities, where high wages would be given, and the mineral resources be effectually developed.

Mount Vesuvius.—Mount Vesuvius continues in a state of brilliant eruption. The lattest report on the subject from Naples, undated, describes "one of the ficent eruptions possible to be seen." It occurred just after dark. "The crater appeared all on fire; long flames suddenly arose from it: then the lava gushed forth, on a very broad surface and with very great rapidity, in the direction of the Fosse delle Faraone; and in less than three hourst had run over all the distance that separates the crater from the Arrio dell Cavallo, the place where stand the Vesuvian Observatory, and the famous hermatage which serves as a refuge for travellers of all countries; for no foreigner comes to Naples without making the ascent to Vesuvias. Thanks to the fine mountain road the Government has bed made, you can seend it easily in three hours. All the quays in Naples were through death people, admiring this beautiful eruption."

A STRIAN DEFAULTERS—Dr. Zu schwert, who has a barrisher with notary at Vienna, and a member of the Administrative Councils of the Cevila Book and Western Rairono Company, as a netamber to the amount of £20 000 or £25,000. He told gambied on the Stock Exchange, and has now if d. It is thought that he is committed suicide. Several small firms at Vienna have recently folled; and a M. Sternikel, a booksetter who had been concerned in stock jobbing, has blown out his brains in the streets.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

DELHI.

THE latest telegraphic despatches bring accounts from Delhi up to the

The latest telegraphic despatches oring 26th of August.

The Punj ib reinforcements mentioned in the last intelligence reached the camp on the 14th of August and more recently, an auxiliary force of about 2,000 men from Cashmere had marched to join the army. It was expected to do good service. A new siege train from Ferozemer was expected in the end of August, and the Chief Commissioner of the Paradoc dentage that by the middle of September the force before Delin would be not short of 15,000 mea. It was anticipated that an assault would the short of 15,000 mea. made. It was naticipated that an assault would the, made.
There had been the usual skirmishing with the same results. On the

There had been the usual skirmishing with the same risults. On the 12 h of August a battery which was troublesome was taken; and on the 25th Brigadier Nicholson attacked the insurgents (who were trying, in a large body, to get to our rear), at Nujufghur, entirely defeated and round them, and took twelve guns, with all the ammunition, equipage, and baggage of the enemy.

The troops were in good health and spirits; the wounded doing well, and the supplies abundant. It was said that some overtures had been made by, or on behalf of, the King. They would not be entertained. The garrison have been levying contributions in the neighbourhood of Agra and the north-west provinces.

LUCKNOW AND GENERAL HAVELOCK.

LUCKNOW AND GENERAL HAVELOCK.

General Havelock was still at Cawapore, waiting for reinforcements, and Lucknow was still unrelieved. The 90th Regiment, about built the Fusikers, and a 9-pounder battery, in all 1.270 men, were at Allahabad on the 3rd or 4th of September; 600 infanty and the battery were immediately nushed forward towards Cawapore, and General Outram was to tollow with the remainder of the minutry on the night of the 5th. He expected to join Havelock on the 11th or 12th, and directed the latter to have everything ready for crossing the river on his arrival.

Meanwhile we have intelligence from Locknow up to the 2nd of September, when the garrison were in good spirits and sufficiently provided with tood. They had recently repulsed a determined assault, and had disabled the only heavy guns belonging to the assailants.

The garrison have been told to hold out to extremity, and we are now confident that they will be relieved about the middle of this month.

General Havelock cained has ninth victory on the 16th of August, driving the rebels from a strong position near Bhitoor, which they desperately defended. The rebels from Oude were threatening Allahabad and Benares, which were being put in a state of defence.

and Benares, which were being put in a state of defence.

THE DINAPORE MUTINEERS—BEHAR.

The Rewah troops, detached to intercept the Dinapore mutineers, were not in time to arrest their progress; the latter crossed the Tonse River about the 26th of August, after some detention by high flood. Their merch was nursked by plunder. They gave out they were going to Delhi. The rebel K for Singh fled from Rohtas about the 27th or 28th of Anjass, and sought refuge in Rewah territory. The Rijah warned him off, we created not not be some going of the 53th Queen's, 27th Madris Native Infantry, and some guins, left Racegange on the 27th ult., to clear the trunk road.

The Nopini Durbar had given 1,000 Goorkhas to aid in the occupation of Charagarin and the districts on the left hank of the Ganges, which were inhancered by the abandoument of Goruckpore by the civil officers. It was thought that the force stated, which left Katmandhov on the 13th or 14th of August, would suffice to restore order in those districts.

The garrison at Arrah, after being reheved by Major Eyre, had safely reached Dinapore.

AGRA.

The latest intelligence from Agra is to the 25th of August. All still in the fort, and the general health good. Nothing particular had occurred except an expedition to Futtenpore Sukree, and another to flatrass, which latter deteated the insurrents, but was not strong enough to re-uccept Allyghur. The Furuckabad Newab was sold to be on the road between that place and Cawopore with three regiments of mutinous intantry, and one of cavalry; he would be dealt with by General Havelock's column, after the relief of Lucknow. On the asserting of Goruckpore by the civil officers, a Chucklader from Oude took possession. Anarchy and confusion arose in the district, and Chumparun was consequently in some danger, as mentioned above. Azimghur and Jounpore have been occupied by the Goorkhas, who marched from Goruckpore with the civil officers.

NATIVE STATES-THE PUNJAR.

officers.

NATIVE STATES—THE PUNJAB.

The mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent, joined by those from Indore and Mhow, reckoned at 4,500 infantry, 900 cavalry, and 30 gms, were still believed to be at Gwalior, held in check, it is reported, by Scindis. The political agent, Major Maccherson, writing from Agra on the 7th or August, expresses a confident belief in his loyal and friendly attachment to us. The peace of Bhopal was imperilled by the open mutiny of the Contingent. All the Bundle cund chiefs continued to behave well; as also the Newab of Joacoon and the petty states of Dhar-Dewass, &c.; none having openly revolted excent Anjhera. In Rajpootana, the native chiefs were quiet, and apparently true. The conduct of the Nizam's Government at Hyderabad was admirable. The Monurran festival passed off without any commotion or disturbance whatever. Puttiah and all his Sutlej chiefs continued in active and zealous co-operation. Goolab Singh, of Cashmere, died on the 2nd of August; his successor is, as he was, our staunchest adherent.

Intelligence from the Panjab has been received to the 15th of August. The Punjab and Cis Sutlej S ates were quite tranquil. Large local levies were being raised to supply the place of the reinforcements gone to Delhi. Goolab Singh, of Cashmere, before his death, promised seventy-five lies to the Six per Cent Loan, and about twenty were expected in Cis Sutlej. "It will, probably, draw nearly a crore, which is the estimated want."

The oisarmed 26th Native Infantry, at Lahore, murdered their commanding officer on the 30th of July, and broke away from the cantonment. The troops sent in pursuit took the wrong road, but the mutineers were followed by the police and the people of the country, and in the first days of August were either destroyed or captured and executed; hardly a man has escaped. Fugitives of the 55th N.I. at Peshawur, have been seized and similarly dealt with.

NEW MUTINIES.

The 51st Native Infantry mutinied at Peshawur on the 29th of Augus'. By the following day the mutiny was completely crushed. Mutinies of part of the 10th Light Infantry at Ferozepore and of a portion of the 55th at Hazura have in like manner been promptly suppressed.

At Neemuch part of a squadron of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry mutinied on the 12th of Augus', and the troopers were disarmed.

A small portion of the 5th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Busgatage.

pore.

The remainder of the Joudpore Legion has mutimed, but no further the Rombay army

outbreak has occurred in the Bombay army.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Large bodies of troops had arrived at Calcutta, and were marched

Large nodies of thoops had arrived at Calcutta, and were material towards Allahabad.

Lord Elgin left Calcutta on the 3rd September, and sailed for Hong Kong in the screw steamer Ava.

The Mohurran had passed over quietly in all parts of Iadia.

The steamers Cleopatra and Penelope, with 400 Royal Welsh Fusikats and 208 men of the Royal Artillery, had coaled at Galle and gone to Calcutta.

It is stated that some 2,500 troops were known to have arrived at the Her Majesty's 89th Regiment had arrived at Bombay from the Cape of

ope, and had been sent to Deesn. The 95th Regiment was expected. Seventeen prisoners were executed at Sattara for treason on the Sth of

September.
The Madras and Bombay Presidencies were tranquil.
The Bank of Bengal had refused advances on the Company's paper.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE "London Gazette" of Friday publishes several pages of official spatches that have from time to time been received at the loads House arise to the operations against the sepoys. These departures do not, gainese, contain news, but here and there we find interesting statements, proceed to extract.

THE VICTORIES OF GENERAL HAVELOUR

The following is General II velock's communication exchanatory of his at movements toward. Cowpore:—

"Cowpore independent of the property of the property of the state of treachery more added in it a analy, save by one total event beyond the Ludus. No time was to be at a so on the 10th my column marched, under a trightful sun, fifteen tas, to Sance, and, resulting their curse at cleven o'check at night, and Major Realand on the road, by mornlight, and with him marched along, as miles from Fall chapter, soon after down, and form in a post-on. The heat was excessive, but there were now on a point 1,100 But believed in the column and eight glues, united to a small native force.

"Our information had been before than that of the enemy, for when

The heat was excessive, but there were now on a point 1.100 Heidelbayonets, and eight guns, united to a soull native force.

Our information had been before than that of the enemy, for when entenant Colonel Tytler pushed a recognissance up to the town, they deathy supposed they had only Mejor Renand's gallant but small force their front, for after filing on the Lentenant-C lonel and his escort, as instantly pushed forward two juns and a force of infinity and cavalry, commaded our fronts and threatened our flacks.

"I wished earnestly to give our hardese soldiers rest, and so whited exit it is could not be should expend itself, making no conster disposition, yound posting 100 Enfeld R flemen (64th) in an advanced cope. But as enemy maintained his affack with an audacity which his first supposition had inspired, and my incriness forered. It would have injured the scale of my troops to permit them thus to be bearded, so I determined at the to bring on an action.

*Fattelpore constitutes a position of no small strength. The hard dry and Truck Rosa subdivices it, and is the only means of convenient case, for the prains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy drawnts of waver, to the depth of two, three, and four feet. It is surjoined by garden inclosures of good manoury. In front of the swamps are locks, villages, and mango groves, which the enemy already occupied in rece.

"I made my dispositions. The guns, now eight in number, were formed."

ce.
"I made my dispositions. The guns, now eight in number, were formed and close to the Chausée, in the centre, under Captain Mande, Royal eillery, protected and aided by 100 E field R flomen of the 64th. The tachments of Infantry were at the same moment throwe into line of orter distance columns, at deploying distance, and thus advane d in proft, covered at discretion by Enlied skirmishers. The small force of interers and Irregular Cavalry moved forward on the flanks, on harder cond.

I might say that in ten minutes the action was decided, for in that "I might say that in ten minutes the action was decided, for in that short space of time the spirit of the enemy was utterly sundayd; the rifle fire, reaching there at an unexpected distance, filled them with dismay, and when Captain Mande was cruched to push his gons through flinking sweaps to point blank range, his surprisingly accumate fire demolished their little remaining confidence. In a moment three guess were abandaned to us on the chan see, and the force advanced steadily, driving the carmy before it on every point.

"Major Remand won a hillow on the right in some style, and struggled on through the inundation. The 78th, in extension, kept up his communication with the centre; the 64th gave strength to the centre and left; on the left the 84th and regiment of Ferozepore pressed back the enemy's right.

right.

"As we moved forward the enemy's guns continual to fall into our bruds, and then in succession they were driven by skera islers and columns from the gard at enclosures, from a strong harricade on the raid, from the town-wall, into and through, out of and beyond, the town Thoy endeavoured to make a stand a mile in advance of it. My troops were in such a state of exhaustion that I almost despaired of driving them faither. At the same time the mutaneers of the 2nd Light Cavalry mode on effort to renew the combat by charging with some success our Irregular Horse, whose disposition throughout the light was, I regret to say, worse than doubtful. But again our guns and riflemen were with great labour pushed to the front. Their fire soon put the enemy to flight, and my force took up its present position in triumph, and parked twelve captured guns."

General Havelock, in another despatch speaks of the standard trees.

General Havelock, in another despatch, speaks of the triumph of the pretender Nena Sahrb being of short dura ion, and proceeds:—
"He filled up the measure of his iniquities on the 15 h: for, on hearing that the brioge at the Pandoo Nudére was forced, he ordered the insectiate massacre of the wives and children of our British soldiers still in his possession in this cantonment, which was carried out by his followers with every circumstance of barbarous malignity.

"My information was in every respect good, and I ascertained that he had taken up a position at the village of Ahirwa, where the Grand Trunk Road unites with that watch leads direct to the Military Cantonment of Cawnpore.

Road unites with that which leads direct to the Military Cantonment of Cavinpore.

"His entrenchments cut and rendered impassable both roads, and his caus, seven in number, two light and five stege calibre, were disposed along its position, which consists of a series of villages. Behind these his infantry, consisting of mutinous troops, and his own armed followers, were disposed for defence. It was evicent that an attack in front would expase the British to a murderous fire from his heavy guns sheltered in his entreachment. I resolved therefore to mancuvre to turn his let. My comp and hag age were accordingly kept back, under proper escort, at the vall ge of Maharajpoor, and I hasted my troops there two or three hours in mango groves to cook, and gain shelter from a burning sun.

"My column then moved off, right in front; the fusileers led, followed by two guns; then came the Highlanders, in rear of whom was the central battery of six guns under Captain Maude. The 64-h and 84th had two guns more in the rear, and the Regiment of Ferozepore closed the column.

trd battery of six guns under Captain Maude. The 64th and 84th bul two guns more in the rear, and the Regiment of Ferozepore closed the column.

"My troops, defiling at a steady pace, soon changed direction and began to circle round the enemy's left. They were shrouded for some time by clumps of mango; but as soon as the enemy complehended the object of their march, an evident sensation was created in his lines. He pushed forward on his left a large body of horse, and opened a fire of shot and shell from the whole of his guns. But he was evidently disconcerted by our advince on his flank, and anxious for his communication with Cavaptare. My troops continued their progress until his left was wholly opened to our attack, and then formed line and advanced in direct echelon of regiments and butteries from the right. A wing of the Fusileers again covered the advance, extended as riflemen.

"The opportunity had arrived for which I had long anxiou ly waited, of exceloping the prowess of the 78th Highlanders. Three guns of the enemy were strongly posted behind a lofty hamlet, well intreached. I directed this regiment to advance, and never have I witnessed conduct more admirable. They were led by Colonel Hamilton, and followed him with surpassing steadiness and gallantry under a heavy fire. As they approached to village, they cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch. Need I add that the enemy fled? The village was taken, and there willage, ard took three guns.

"The enemy's Infantry appeared to be everywhere in full retreat, and I make the right to cease, when a reserve 24-pounder was opened on the Cawapore road, which caused considerable loss to my force, and under cover of its fire, two large bodies of cavalry at the same time riding insolutily over the plain, the Infantry once more relied. The beating of their large drums, and numerous mounted officers in front, amounced the debitive struggle of the 'Nena' for his usarped dominion.

'I had previously orde ed my volunter Cavalry to adventur

length of the march, could not bring up the guns to my assistance; and the 1-t Madras Justicers, 61th, 84th, and 78th detachments, formed in line, were exposed to a heavy fire from the 24-pounder on the road. I was resolved this state of things should not lost, so calling upon my men who were lying down in line, to leap on their feet, I directed another steady advance. It was irresistible. The enemy sent round shot into our ranks until we were within three bunders lyads, and then poured in grape with such przesion and ditermination as I have seldom witnessed. But the Cikib, led by Mijor Stirling and my able-de-camp, who had placed himself in their from, were not to be denied. Their rear showed the ground streed with wounded; but on they steadly and silently come; then with a cheer charged, and cantured the unwieldly trophy of their valuar.

"The enemy lost all heart, and after a hurried fire of musketry gave way in total roar. Four of my gars came up, and completed their discomfiture by a heavy comonace; and as if grew dark, the roofless barrocks of our artillery were dimly descried in advance, and it was evident that Cawupore was once more in our possession."

artillery were dimly descried in alivance, and it was evident that Cawnpore was once more in our possession."

The defence and relief of Arrai, says there were only some fitty Sikhs and seventeen or eighten Eightsmer at the station when they received intelligence that mutinous sepoys were approaching. The little garrison then took possesion of a small burgdow which had been previously fortified as much as possible by Mr. Boy e, the district engineer of the railway company. Mr. Wake says:—

"We had enough ofto and grain for some days of short allowance, and a good deal of water for ourselves, but, owing to the shortness of our notice, nothing but the barest necessaries could be brought in, and the Sikhs bad only a few days' water, but, as we expected the rebels to be followed up ionediately, we had not much anxiety on that score.

On Monday, the 27th of July, about eight a.m., the insurgent sepoys, the whole of the 7th, 8 h, and 40th Native Infantry, arrived in the station, and, having first released the presoners, rashed to the Collectorate, where they were at once joined by the Najeebs, and loaded the treasure, amounting to 85 000 rupees. This did not take long, and they then charged our bangalow from every side; but being met with a steady and well-divected fire, they changed their tactics, and, hiding behind the trees with which the compound is filed, and occupying the out-houses and Mr. B syle's residence, which was unfortunately within sixty yards of our fortification, they kept up an incessant and galling fire on us during the whole day. Every encentral contents and pattern of the residence of the rown of

"Burong the entire siege, which ested seven days, every possible stratagem was practised seamed us. The camons were fired as frequently as they could propure sht, white wavelet here we at diest improve ed, and increant assaults were under upon the bunalow; not only did our S khe betwee with perfect cooleases and patence, but their untirine labour met and prepared every threatened disaster. Waser began to run short—a well eigheen feet by four, was dug in loss than twelve boars; the rebels raised a barriende on the ton of the opposite house—our own grow in the same proportion; a shot shook a week mace in our defence—the place was made twice as strong as before; we began to feel the want of animal food and shot sillowance of grain—a saby was made at night and four sheep brought in; and, finally, when we ascertained beyond a doubt that the enemy was undermining us, a count-runne was quickly dug. On the 30th, the troops sent to our reflet from Disapore were attacked and beaten back close to the entrance of the town. On the next day the rebels returned, and, telling us that they had annihilated our relief, offered the Skits and the women and children (of which there were none with us) their lives and liberty if thee would give up our zuras. Of the 2nd, the greater pert of the sepoys went out to meet Major Eyr's field force, and, on their being sounds thrashed, the rest of them descred the station, and that night we went out and found their mine had reached our foundations, and a canvas tube, filed with guopowder, was found lying handy to blow us up, in which however, I did not think they would have succeeded. We also brought in the one gun which they had lead to undations, and a canvas tube, filed with guopowder, was found that they had assembled in immense force, and the woods for miles around us seemed to be swarming with rebel sepoys. Major Eyre immediatels fired some rounds of shell among the enemy who woods for miles around us recent of the woods, A mile further on we found that the Bunbejunee bridge, and breek

THE CALCUTTA MEMORIAL.—The petition from the merchants, bankers, professional men, and other English innanitants of Calcutta, praying for a change in the administrative siliars of India, has been intrusted to the care of Mr. H. Mende, the late citior of the "Friend of India," and a gentleman who has also been connected with the citio all department of the "Madras Athenaum" and the "Deshi Gazette." Mr. Meade has arrived in London. He will in all likelihood address niquelf through the ordinary channels of the press and public meetings.

meetings.

"Doing" the Freinghee.—A Calcutta paper (the "Englishman") states, that at rubha the authorities have been in the habit of giving a reward for wild animals killed. The money was often paid without any close inspection of the heads. One day about tro hundred heads (mo tly of tigers) were brought into Pubna for the usual reward. The Assistant Magistrate, moved by the extraordiary number, went to examine them more closely. He gave one of the heads a lick, when it proved to be made up of mind, &c., with tusks stuck in and parched over with pieces of tiger's skin. Another and another was kicked with the same result; in fact, only some twenty turned out to be genuine heads. One of the men who brought them in confessed that this practice had been carried on for years. They were each seateneed to six montas' imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

FITZHAEDINGE, EARL—On the 10th, at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, ged seveny, thed the Right Hon. William Fitzhardinge Berkeley. Earl Fitzhardinge, He was the eldest son of Frederick Auenstins, fit the Earl of Berkeley, by Mary, daughter of Mr. William Cole, of Gloucester, and was born on the 26 h of December, 1786. On the sleath of his father in 1811, he claimed the Earldom of Berkeley, but the claim was refused by the House of Lards, the validity of he Belged marriage of the Earl and Councess on the 30th of March, 1785, being fectived as "not proved," after an interesting and notificated injury, that of the 16 h of May, 1796, being alone deemed valid. In August, 1810, he was a pointed colonel of the South G oucestershire Regiment of M bits, and at the time of his death was, with the exception of Colonel Wood, the senior co-onel in the militia. On the death of the sixth Duke of Beaufort, in 1835, he was nade In 1831 Colone ferkeley was created a peer, under the title of Lord Segrave, In 1831 Colone ferkeley was created a peer, under the title of Lord Segrave, in 1831 Colone ferkeley was created a peer, under the title of Lord Segrave, of which ancient baroop his nather, the fifth Earl Berkeley, was reschier; and in August, 1841, was further advanced by being created Earl Fitzbardings. By lead death these honours become extical, the Earl heing unmarried. The Earl was much est emed in the county as a liberal sportsman, and his peck of fexhomosis has for many years been regarded as one of the fluest in the county, and his hunting establishment one of the largest. He had great political includence in the county, and in Bristol and Chettenham. The late Earl was edder brother of vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Matrices Frederick Fitzbardings Berkeley, late M.P., for Gloucester, and seniar naval Lord of the Admiralty, as well as of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, the fion. Thomas Berkeley, and of the late Hon. Craven Berkeley, may years M.P., for Cheltenham, and of the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol, and uncle of Captain F. W. F. Berkeley, now M.P., for Cheltenham.

FITZWILLIAM, EARL.—Died on the 4-hi instant, Charles William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, D.C. L., third teal Fitz villiam, who was the son of the second Earl by his first wife, accord daughter of the second Earl of Besoborouch. He was born in 1786, and was consequently in his 72nd year. He married, in 1806, the fourth daughter of the first Lord Duvdos: the Counters died in 1830. The decessed Peer succeeded his father in 1833. As Lord Milton, he was M.P. for Yorkshire from 1807 to 1830. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his second con, Viscount Milton, who has for some years represented the county of Wicklow. The eldess son died in 1835, at the early age of twenty-three, naving a short time being married to the cholesses and six daughters, one of the latter being married to the cholesses of the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P.

BERKELEY, Sia G.—On the 2

THE DUKE ON INDIA .- At a meeting of the Eldon Conservative Club, held at oracle, hast week, the toast of the "imnoval memory of the late Duke of rellington" was proposed by the rice chairmen. Set S. Bignold, an intimate tend of the present auke, send—"I do not rise to make any comments on the cost not proposed but to automore a set with which I appear to be exposured, at which I am sure must be interesting to the public at large. A work is now

Wellington "was proposed by the sice chairman. Ser S. Bigwold, an intimate friend of the present duke, and—"I do not rise to make any comments on the tors more proposed but to amounce a set with which I capeer to be acquainted, and which I am sure outst be interesting to the public at large. A work is now in the press, and will be a very few more weeks be published, containing all the original popers of the site great. Duke of Wellington, during its Indian cannosigns. The work will, I am sure, heabsorbingly interesting towerry Bottish subject, a hen it meets the outdie eye. It is edited by the present Duke, and will be insertined to her Majesty the Queen. The present Duke was in Norwich lately, and some shocts came down for correction during his stay. One of these shocts I had the pleasure of reading, and it was a treatise upon the resources, traite, and state of the population of Bengal, now in a state of muting."

A FRENCH PICTURE OF NENA SARIB.—"Se are all in a mistake about Nena Sahib, at least according to M. Eugene Percenux, in the "Courrier de Paris." M. Pergeaux does not indeed recresent this fiend as an Adonis; but in other respects he describes the too-famous Sabib as having so soft a heart, that, despite of his whilipping children to destil, and murdering women, be cannot read a tender line in Barra or Shakapeare without being moved to tears! He speaks Freich, Italian, and Engish; is acquainted with their several hieratares; talks our own language as fluently and sorely as any "gentleman de Hyde Paris," and has translated "Hamlet" into Hindoo, to the great admiration of connectent critics. Then the heart that could comer head Opinita was of course accessible to influences from itsing beauty, and this annable Nena so loved the fair Miss Margaret O'sullivao that when she died of consumption, he went and wept over her own hands and the could do so for sobbing. Since that time he never loved woman, it is supposed, says M. Pergeaux; but this adorable micridual took to ride steeple chases, play in fenneng

being warmed by a spark of Christian love and charity, stinks more foully than that of Satan himself.

The Army at Chalons.—The French Emperor has addressed to the army assembled at Chalons the following order of the vay:—"Soldiers,—The time we have spent together will not have been lost. Your military instruction has been advanced, and the ties that unite us have been drawn yet tighter. When General Bonaparte had concluded the glorious peace of Campo-Formio, he hastened to send back the conquerors of Italy to the school of niatoon and batalion, thus showing how useful he thought it, even for oid soldiers, to return incessantly to the fundamental rules of the sry. This lesson has not been forgotten; scarcely have you returned from a glorious campaign before you have zendously resumed the practical study of evolutions, and you have manugarised the camp of Chalons, which is to serve as a school of manueuves for the whole army. The Imperial Guad will therefore niways set a good example in this way, in peace as in war. Trained, disciplined, ready to undertake everything and support everything for the good of the country, the Guard will be for the Line, from which it proceeds, a just object of emulation, and will contribute with it to preserve intent that old reputation of our immortal phalanxes, which only succumbed to the excess of their glory and their triumphs.—Napoleon."

THE LOSS OF THE TRANSIT

THE LOSS OF THE TRANSIT.

An officer who went out in that most unhappy ship, the Transit, sends us some sketches illustrating the final disaster; and from a letter written by another officer, we learn the particulars of her late. The letter is dated from the island of Banca (220 miles from Singapore), July 12; and in it we read;

another officer, we learn the particulars of her tate. The letter is dated from the island of Banea (220 miles from Singapore), July 12; and in it we read:—

"The casualty took place at half-past nine a.m. on the 10th; she struck on a sunken rock two miles from a reel, a portion of which is discernible at low water, and eight miles from the mainland; the sea was like a mirror at the time. The commander, Captain Chambers, and the master, were on the bridge; the ship was steaming slowly, about four knots, and the leadsman had just called out nine inthoms. We had not at first any just conception of the extent of the danger, but hoped that by throwing all the guns overboard we could possibly get her off. About five minutes elapsed, and I was proceeding along the troop deck to visit some sick men and officers, when I saw the water rushing with great violence along the floor of the engine-room, and in about another minute the fires were extinguished. I ran forward and ordered all the sick men out of the forecastle, that they might be at hand in ease things turned out badly. On my reaching the poop it was evident that she was settling down on her stern, leaning a little to the starboard; and, though the soldiers worked like lions at the pumps, the water rose to the troop deck and rushed into the saloon and cabius. Meanwhile efforts were being made to secure some biscuits, pork, and rum, which were passed on to the forecastle, as it was evident that the ship should be abandoned.

"While the soldiers were thus occupied under the direction of their officers, the ship's crew were getting out their boats, and in about two hours they were all lowered. It took this length of time to effect this, as the heavy boats were midships and the Transit was fearfully undermanned.

"The first boat lowered was despatched with the S-cood Laeutenant to Aminto, a Dutch settlement system miles off to solicit assistance and a despatch boat to proceed to Singapore for a vessel to take us from this.



LOSS OF THE TRANSIT: THE TROOPS ENCAMPED ON THE ISLAND OF BANCA .- (FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. MILLER, 90TH REGIMENT.)

"The remainder of the boats were now ready. The first embarked were the sick, a company of the 90th, and a company of the 59th, and they were landed on the reel. They had to be landed there, as, if they proceeded to the island, those on the ship would in all likelihood have sunk before the return of the boats. These were four times filled before all on the ship were in safety. The ship's crew, who were the last to leave, went at once to the island, and the boats then made three trips to the reef for those of tos who were on it. It was dark before all were landed. This was not attained too soon, as the rock on which we stood gradually became covered y the rising tide, and was totally hid from sight before the last of us had reached the land.

"Save the clothes in which we stood, everything was lost, except the firelocks of the soldiers, which they carried with them. It was impossible to save the knapsacks.

firelocks of the soldiers, which they carried with them. It was impossible to save the knapsacks.

"Thirty tons of powder, all the shot and shells and small-arm ammunition, all the stores, the medical comforts, commissariat tents and baggage—in fact, everything has been lost. The vessel, however, has not yet sunk, though under water from the funnel sternmost, and split in half both on the port and staroord. The rock on which she split holds her securely until a gale of wind shall scatter her to pieces.

"Nothing could have been more truly heroic than the conduct of the men; it was splendid, and worthy of autiquity, or shall I say of the British soldier? When first the crash came, all the men on the troop-deek made a rish to the gangway; but Major Burnston (90th) ordered every man back to his mess. This command they instantly obeyed, though the ship was trembling like a frightened child, and they could hear and see the

water gradually rising to their feet. Had this order not been given and obeyed, no biscuit or pork could have been saved; and when at last the men were ordered on the quarter-deck to embark, there was no rushing or confusion. The first party moved off, and the remainder stood at ease with the order and precision of a Sunday parade, though they could see and feel the ship gradually sinking. Some who could secure nothing else, succeeded in securing their Bibles; and this morning, in the presence of the wreck, we returned thanks to that Almighty Saviour to whom we all feel indebted for our safety.

"We have much to be thankful for. Had there been a rough sea, the ship must have gone to pieces, and it must have washed off the reef those who could have reached it. Thank God! we are all alive, well, and on a very beautiful island, abounding in fresh water, pine-apples, cocca-nuts, and bananas. This day the pork and also some sails were secured, and we are all under canvas.

bananas. This day the pork and also some sails were secured, and we are all under canvas.

"If we had not been so close to the shore, not a third of our number could have been saved. From the hour we left Portsmouth we were in danger, as on leaving the dock the fan of the screw, which had not been raised, came into collision with the dock. The fan was positively broken, and the concussion caused a leak aft which could not be stopped. The Transit, except the wind was on the quarter or beam, would not answer her helm; the sails did not fit her, and were very old. On the 22nd and 23rd we lost the foresail, foretopsail, the mainsail, and maintopsail. The mainyard, made of indifferent timber, broke in half like a rotten stick, and one of the plates of iron of which the ship is built broke in two below water-mark. I need not tell you that it was almost impossible to prevent

the vessel from foundering; indeed, had the gale not abated nothing could

the vessel from foundering; indeed, had the gale not abated nothing could have saved us. You cannot conceive the extent of the danger. It may help you to do so when I tell you that on the 24th we pumped out of the wretched ship six hundred tons of water. Six hundred tons!

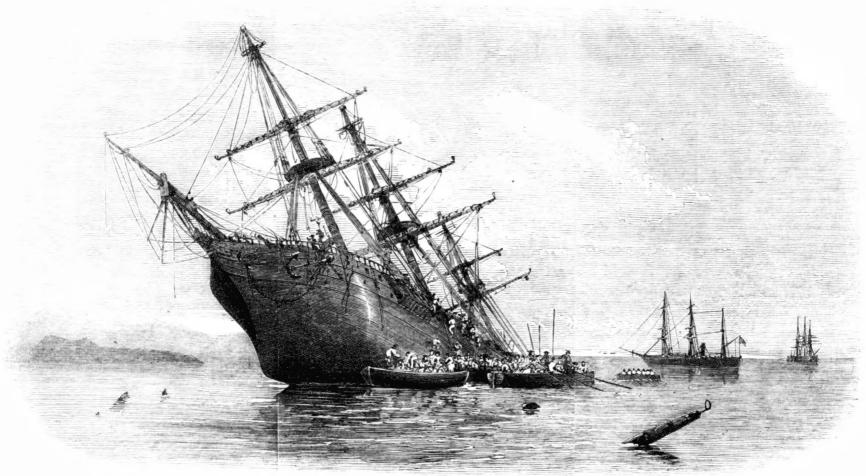
"I believe there is not a soul among us who did not thank God for our being wrecked where we were, as if we had proceeded to the Chinese Seas and met a typhoon, or even a heavy gale of wind, the *Transit* must have sunk, and all of us been lost. For my own part I esteem it a most merciful occurrence.

sunk, and all of us been lost. For my own part I esteem it a most merciful occurrence.

"There is no doubt that we shall all have the sympathy of the people of England. I trust they will be not only merciful, but be as they ever are, just, and not hastily blame the captain or the master. It may not be right in a landsman to pronounce an opinion, but, as I have now had some experience, I can safely assert that no two men could have displayed more vigilance and anxiety—I might say painful anxiety—from the hour we left Portsmouth. They knew what we did not—our fearful dauger, but always displayed so much cheerfulness as really to lead us at times to imagine that she was the finest vessel ever floated.

"I have saved my writing-deek and Bible, and others a few trifles. I have lost to the value of almost £200."

Some provisions were afterwards got out of the wreck. The engraving at the foot of this page represents the vessel as she appeared the day after the provisions were taken out; the other engraving gives us the encampment of the 59th on the Island of Banca; while that on the first page represents a group landed from the wreck, and waiting to be taken off to the island.]



[THE VESSEL] ABANDONED. - (FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT, MILLER, 9) FR REHMENT.)

BY THE SEASIDE, NO. X. HASTINGS CONTINUED.

SMUGGLERS.

THERE is no harbour at Hastings, and no commerce. The only ships that unload here are colliers, which bring coals for the town and neighbourhood. These colliers are driven on to the beach by the tide, unloaded, and return to sea when the tide again rises. It is not a safe process, for if a storm comes whilst the vessel is a-ground, a wreck is the consequence. Hastings once had a harbour, but in the reign of Elizabeth it was overthrown by a violent storm, and has never been rebuilt. Huge stones and rows of ragged piles show us where the pier once was. A survey was made some years ago, and there seemed to be some chance of a new pier enclosing a capacious harbour being erected; but the expense was too formidable. In short, though the inhabitants were anxious to have a harbour as a refuge from storms, they did not like the necessary preliminary of "raising the wind." To return to the fishermen, of whom we have something more to say. Everyone who has ob-SMUGGLERS. the wind." To return to the fisher-men, of whom we have something more to say. Everyone who has ob-served them must have noticed that ther are a distinct class, mingling but little with the other inhabitants of the town, and not only different in their habits, dress, and manners, but in their physiognomy from the peasantry of the district. This is



would be liable to constant interruption of Steinlasbour, and loss of much with a sime; but the old men who a symptom go do nothing but toddle about the beach, are rather toddle about the beach, are rather fond of a goesip about old times.

"Well, old friend, you never go a-fishing now?"

"No, I'm past all that."

"Why, how old are you?"

"I'm eighty-one, next March."

"You've seen great alterations in Hastings?"

"Ah, I have, indeed. When I wur a boy there warn't one of the new houses built, neither here nor at St. Le mards; and now there's more than two miles of 'em. I've seen many a thi of spirits landed where these fine houses stand."

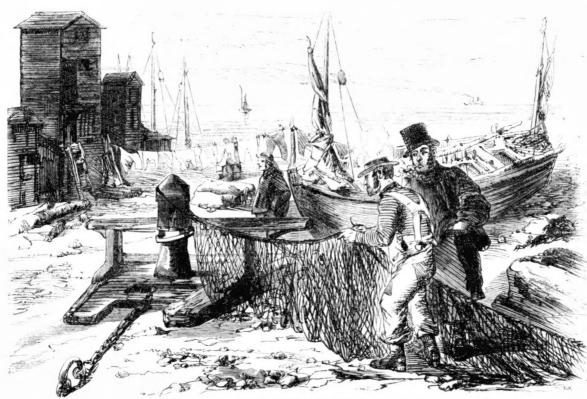
"Were you a smuggler?"

"Oh, yes—we wur all shungglers then, and so wur all the townspeople and the farmers too—leastways if they didn't smuggle, they took the goods, which was much the same. Why, sir, there's a village called ———, not nony miles from here, where every man was a snuggler except the purson, and he warnt very nice if he could get a tab on the sly. I've hered that they wur all so well off in that parish that they couldn't make a poort-book because they fladn't a pauper in the place; so they gave a tew shillings to a couple of old women, who didn't want it though—just to keep up appearances." just to keep up appearances.



THE ROCKS

probably owing to their clannish mode of living. They do not associate much with the townspeople; they seldom marry out of their own class, and they rarely bring up their children to any other employment than that of fishing. Most of the families have been settled here for centuries. This is proved by the fact that many of them bear the same names that are found in the borough documents two or three hundred years old. They are not particularly tall, but strong and well-made; and they have none of that stupid, stolid, depressed look that characterises the agricultural labourers. Universal report at Hastings tells us that they are remarkably steady, sober, and industrious in their habits; and that though by the precariousness of their profession they are often "thrown upon the rocks," they never despair. They have amongst themselves an insurance society, which pays part of the cost when they lose their nets, and aided by this, when a catastrophe comes, they quietly and without complaining begin the world again; and like the old Bargeman, in Marryatt's novel, "take it coolly, and hope for better luck next time." But look! here is an old fellow past work sunning himself on the beach; we will get into talk with him, and he shall tell us about old times. The young men are rather shy, and do not encourage familiarity from strangers. In a place like Hastings they are obliged to be thus reserved or they



FISHERMEN AND NETS

"Were you ever caught?"

"Yes, I was grabbed twice—once I got away, and once I got five years aboard a man-o'-war. That was the nunishment in the old war times. There arnt many of us old men but what have had five years."

"Well, tell us how you got caught, and how you got away—we should like to hear; but it's lunch time. Is there anybody you can send for some porter?"

"Oh yes—here, Billy! run and fe'ch some porter for the gentleman. He's my grandchild; I've about a coupla of dozen of 'em. How much shall he bring?"

"Oh, a quart—and tell them to send it good, little fellow."

"Well, d'ye see, I warn't exactly in the trade when I was first grabbed—I used to fetch the tubs away when they wur landed, and its' happened that one night we thought it warn't quite safe to go where we wanted, so we dropped, my mate and me, four tubs into a ditch, and covered 'em up with grass, thinking we'd come the next night. We often used to hide tubs in that way. Well, the next night we went to fetch the tubs, and just as I had jumped into the ditch and got my hand on one of the kegs, a fellow jumped ont of the hedge and grabbed me by the collar. In course I know'd what was up in a moment, and turned round to knock him over, but I soon saw it was no go, for twisting sharp round I hit my head agin the muzzle of a pistol, so I'd nothing to do but 'ust quietly to

though, for my children war pretty well all grow'd up, and my wise was dead. So I stopped in the naxy till arter the batcle of Navarino, and then I got a medal and a pension. But did you ever hear how Cothly's wife got him off?"

"No, tell us; but first wet your whistle again."

"Tiank yer. Here's to better times! Well, old Cobby—you know old Cobby—he's the owner of the bathing machines?"

"You mean the tall strong man there with his trousers tucked up, carrying the women aboard that pleasure-hoat?"

"No, not him, his tather; he generally sits on the shore, but I don't see him now. When he was young he was grabbed, I forget exactly how, but that don't signity; he was grabbed, and sent off to a trigate at Spittend,"

"But you said he got off—how could he get ashore trom the higate?"

"Well, he did; and Fil tell yer how it was done. Cobby had a wife, and a good on too, and he had some children too, and his wife ma'rally didn't like this move at all, and arier a deal of thinking she cetarmined to try and get back her husband, and so she packed up a few traps and started off for Portmouth; and when she got there she met with a man who went back'ards and for ards to the fleet with stores, and she said to him, 'If you can get my husband off, I'll give you a five-pun note.' 'Well,' said he, 'I'll try;' and so he did, and he got him shore too. First he managed to see Cobby, and tell him that the first dark night, at a certain time, there'd be a boat under the bows if he could manage to drop mot it. Now this warn't an ea y ma trr, because Cobby was below, and there was a marine walked on deck all night with a loaded musket. However, the next night was uncommon dark, and about the right time Cobby listened to the footsteps of the marine, and when he heerd him go astarn he crawled on to the deck and hid under a gun carriage; and then he want as marine walked on actine, and a so on till he got to the folkstie, and then he got on to the chain cable and dropped into the boat and got safe ashore."

"It's a wonder the sentinel

"How did they manage to land so much, for surely somehody was on the watch?"

"Well, it was mostly done in the night; and as I telled yer, the coast warn't guarded as it is now. I've often helped to land tubs. We used to sgree to be off the coast at a certain time; and if we warn't 'fished off,' we used to send the tubs a hore in a hoat."

"What do you mean by 'fished off?"

"Why, if anything was the matter, the chaps ashore used to flash some powder in a large pan; and that we called 'fishing off.' If we seed this, we rowed back and waited for another night, or perhaps we rowed a little way along the shore to look out for a 'spout light,' which was a strongish light held at the land'ard end of a piece of piping, so as to show a light out at sea but none on land. You understand?"

"Yes—very clever that."

"And then when we saw that, we rowed to it and landed the stuff. I remember when there were nineteen ships, and some on 'em schooners, that used to come as regular to the bay as these here colhers."

"But were there no Government ships to chase them? It is astonishing they were not taken."

"Well, no 'catchee no havee,' you know. They wur rum chaps to go, them smuggling craft. It warn't many of the navy ships that could come near 'em. But the fact was, I expect, that Government was too busy to attend to such matters. Things changed a good deal when the war was over."

"But who took all this stuff?"

over."
"But who took all this stuff?"

"But who took all this stuff?"

"Who took it? Well, I'm darn'd if I don't think it would be hardest to tell yer who didn't take it. Everybody bought it; English sperits nobody would drink. We used to call English gin 'beggar's liquor.' In every farm-yard that I know'd there was allus a place for us to leave a tub of Hollands, either in a hay-loft or under a cart hovel, and it used to be left as regular as a newspaper is now; only not so often, in course. But it wasn't only sperits; we used to bring over a tidy lot of tobacco. I re-

Street in "Norter on primary," one, her. I know 20, up. 1, and as some of a larter von resolt, for agin we. My made as a markers of a larter von resolt, for agin we. My made as a marker primary of the proposal of a larter von resolt, for agin we. My made as a marker von resolt, for agin there was only as many larger face."

"That yer, are-here's get leads. With, "I ye see, in the for plant," we will be made a my larger face."

"That yer, are-here's get leads. With, "I ye see, in the for plant, and the seed of the plant of the seed of the plant of the seed of the s

WRECK STATISTICS.—According to the "Wreck Register" there were, in 1856, 837 wrecks and 316 collisions, attended with a loss or 521 lives. In January, of that year, the losses were 149 vessels; February, 154; March, 97; June, 82; July, 18; August, 51; September, 98; October, 99; November, 129; December, 166; total, 113; representing 229,936 tous, and emptoying 10 014 hands, of whom 521 perithed. These disasters are classified:—Smiling ships over sea, 166; coasting ships not colliers, 132; etchnery, 139; by the positions of the disasters were as folions—Essiling ships over sea, 166; coasting ships not colliers, 132; etchnery, 139; stranships, 34. The positions of the disasters were as folions—Essiling ships be over sea, 166; coasting ships not colliers, 132; etchnery, 139; stranships, 34. The positions of the disasters were as folions—Essiling ships to 150; Wost Coast—Lund's-coat to Gerenock, 367; Soult Coast—Land's-cold to Dungeress, 119, Irash Coast, 155; Soilly Islands, 12; Lundy Island, 11; Isla of Man, 5; Northern Isles, Ocknery, 8c., 38. The folioning table gives a sist of the wrecks and c sualties, exe using coll shous, which have involved total loss, distinguish or the cause of loss;—Stress of weather, 148; abandoned from unscaworthness, 17; toundered from unseaworthness, 37; want of lights or barons, 16; deceive charts, 3; error in course of reckoning, 6; error in judgment, 12; ingoorance of coast, 3; errors of pilotis, 7; want of nolot, 5; neelect of the lead, 21; want of caution, 11; intemperance, 2; general nuclegence, 9; missing stays, 10; straking or sur ken wrecks, 1; burnt, 4; capsized or sunk, 4; casise unknown, 7; total, 368. From Lloyd's register of wrecks we gather that 1,959 vessels were lost in 18-56; this includes ships to distant ports not given in the Government return. The force of the wind when causalties eccurred is enumerated as follows:—Dead calm, 19; high air and slight steerage way, 22; light breeze of one to two knots, 58; gentle breeze of three to four knots, 49; whole gale, clo

SEDITIOUS PLACARDS.—On the Day of Humiliation, the walls of Nenagh were placarded with sentitions broadsides, written with a prin in bold characters. One read thus — "Tipperary men! are you men!! If you have the sourit of Irashmen, do not neglect Lieumo's opportunity! Up for the treen!! Hurrah for the Indian It vention!" Another — "Gorious News. England detested God biess the schels of India. Hurrah for freedom." A third, affixed to the wals so a church, read thus — "The 7th October, a day of Glory and Evultation! Success to the gallant Sepays. Inshanen! now's the time. Strike for your country. Success to the free do of National ty."

The Indian Government and the Orange Society.—The Lord-Chancellor loss addressed a letter to the Macquis of Londonderry. Lord Lieuter ant of the county of Down, in which, alinding to the recent disturbances at Bridast, he writes.—"The Orange Society is mainly instrumental in keeping up this seciety must be sufficiently as the society and the conduct of many of chose who belong to it tend to keep up through large chastics of the North spinit of biter and victous hossifity among large chasses of her Valgety, subjects, and to provoke viotent animosity and aggression, it is impossible right to regard an association such as this as one which ought to receive countenance from any in authority who are responsible for the preservation of the public neare. It does appear to me that the interests of the public violence, it does appear to me that the interests of the public violence, it does appear to me that the interests of the public violence is the North of Ireland, now require that no such encouragement should be given to this society by the appointment of any gentleman to the commission who have intends to become a member of it, intending the rule to be of general application. I think it right to ask every gentleman the assurance that he is not, now which he own the commission of the peace will become, a member of the Crange Society." These views, it is added, have the fall concurrence

INDIAN MUTINIFS AND BRITISH HOMES.—In the course of his sermin on the Fast Day, the Rev. A. I. Ritchie, of Dandre, mentioned, as illustrations of the extent of the hereavements caused by the Indian mutiny, that a gentleman in England had lost twenty-two relatives in India within six weeks; and that out of furteen of a family party which met last year at S. K. Andrew's, only one is now living, twelve having gone out to India and fallen victums to the mutiny.

EXENSIVE SAUGGLIMG OF TORACCO—Nine seamen, belonging to the Holy-rood steamer, thiving however Rotterdam and Leith were become:

with the Custom House before she was allowed to leave the dock.

Working of the Scorch "Liquor Law."—Niven and Stewart, two Edinburgh pohee-constables doing duty in plain clothes, who had long been employed in watching houses suspected to sell sprits without license, have rather exceeded their outy. Instead of merely watching for intractions of the Act, they entered into a scheme with the wife and sister of Niven to entrap a simpkeper into a sale of sprits, and so produre a co-viction. The two constables were charged with subcrustion of prijury, and the two women with perjury. Niven and has wife failing to appear, sarrants were issued for their apparelmenton, and their bail bonds for £60 each were forfeited. Neil Stewart and Rose Ann Niven pleaded Not Guilty, but the jury unsammously found the former Guity of subcrustion of perjury, and Niven of parjury; but by a large majority they recommended the latter to the leniency of the court in respect of her youth and the influence brought to bear upon her. The Sheriff sentenced Stewart to eighteen, and Rose Ann Niven to six months' imprisonment.

majority they recommended the latter to the heineney of the caur; in respect of her youth and the influence brought to bear upon her. The Sheriff seateneed Stewart to eighteen, and Rose Ann Nivert to six mon his imprisonment in respect of her youth and the latter to be the company of the caur; in respect of her youth and the latter to the control of the control of

THE BRAMHALL MURDER.

The isquest in this case has ended in a verdict of "Wilfal Murder" against James Henderson. Some adurtional evidence was given after our first entition went to press last week.

Jeane Earlam, a son-in-law of the deceased's, residing about a mile from the farm, stated that he had attended Mr. Henderson's sale on the Monday. There were a great many persons present. After the sale was over, he and his wife, the occased's daugh er, Jes y, went round the house and saw all the sundays were safe. He saw a man, whom he did not know, gazing through the windows or the front for about the minutes. That was about six of clock, and it excited some suspicion in the minutes. That was about six of clock and it excited some suspicion in the minute.

Afterwards he mentioned what he had seen in the presence of the prisoner; he said they had better be in readiness, as robbers as he come and attack the house.

steam-preket agent at Manchester, testified to repeated ther and son; to the latter shusing the former in words n, and to his wish to get him into a mad-house. In the young Henderson left his ather's lease of the farm with till called for. "A few days after the lease was left, the nd said, "We can't put up with that old fellow; I have he to be'll mind. I have had to the his hands and feet," man hid been hurt, I went over to Braughull the next then saw marks of violence on his body. His two eyes liken and bluckered. His upper lip was also swollen, as law, which seemed to have been caused by a kick. The trans, which he hared to show me. The shin bones of the bruises. Those were all the marks that I saw. On glater the number, and remorked that God would be murder, if nancound not; upon which, Henderson and lett."

I out the murderer, if man could not; upon which, Henderson and of up and left."

A land-agent of Lieutenert-Colonel Diveaport, from whom the sed, gave evidence to the effect that James Herderson, jun., had n as to the consibility of getting the lease transferred to himself lerson), as his father was stupid and half blind, and unable to criv. He said his mother, brother, and sisters were willing this see. Mr. Cooke refused to have anything to do with the matter. He elder Henderson quite competent to conduct his affairs, cases and an old pure of transers were found near the ionse, and the was attempted to be turned to James's advantage; but the police he articles must have been placed there some time after the murder, nanimously pronounced this verificit—" We find James Henderson muster of his farher." Although occasionally during the inquiry exhibited some hervons twichings about his mouth, he did not discuss the placed title if at all excited.

other symptems of emotion. He listened tnesses, but appeared little if at all excited

DISASTERS AT SEA.
hich set in at the latter part of last week, appear to have
hunnel. They commenced from the N E, and ranged

The destructive gales which set in a the latter part of last week, appear to have been severely felt in the Channel. They commenced from the N.E. and ranged to the S.E., with frequent falls of rain.

Early on Friday morning a large ship was seen ashore on the Goodwin Sande. Beatmen went off from Deed and other places, and on approaching the wreck it was found to be a fine American ship, the A. B. Kimball, of Portland, in the United States. She was bound to New York with a general cargo from Sunderland; she had gone upon the sands the previous night. The crew were saved; but the ship is a wreck, and the loss is heavy.

At Brighton, the Pilgrim, of Middlesberough, ran aground on Thursday morning, on a sand bar, in front of the Albion Hatel. The crew were in great peril. Two lite-boars put off, and happly succeeded in saving the master and crew, eight in number, who were trented with great humanity by the authorities and inhabitants. In a few hours the Pilgrim was beaten to pieces.

At Hastings, between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the sloop Draner, of Phymouth, struck on the rocks, and her crew of five persons all perished. They were seen clieging to the mast for some time, and an attempt was made to reacue them, but in vain.

On the south side of the Isle of Wight, the Portneuere barque Temerarai, bound to Oporto from the Tyne, with cools, was driven ashore during the heionic the factors.

ed. They were seen through to the mark to be a safe to reaccue them, but in vain, the south side of the Isle of Wight, the Portuguese barque Temerarai, to Oporto from the Tyne with costs, was driven asbore during the height collect. The shin immediately began to break up, and her commander, nate, and one of the seamen, were drowned. About the same time another a vessel was loss at the back of the island. The ill-fated ship was the ship by Neusah Schora del Carunen, on a voyage from Bilbon to Norway, util not weather the gale, and was driven ashore near Darnsey, but the aved themselves.

the could not weather the gale, and was driven ashore near Darney, but the rev eaved themselves.

Lover down the channel the gale if possible raged more severely. In the vicitity of Lyme, to the westward of Portland, several small vessels were wrecked, the Glory, belonging to Plymouth, was driven from her moorings and foundered, the Emu of Jersey, and James and Churlotte, were wrecked near the northern all of the harbour. Another small vessel, the Little Gem, of Guernsey, partly ent on Lucas Ledge, and then ashore. The crews were all saved. The Great Yestern Docks at Plymouth were much damaged.

The accounts from the Cornish coast speak of the gale having reached the rec of almost a hurricane. Many casualties are reported.

A fatal loss is reported to have occurred in Carmarthen Bay on Wednesday setting. During a heavy squall, a French vessel, loaded, with three red sales, force from her anchorage near Hooper Land and foundered, the whole of her ewy going down with her.

The American barque Warden, of Boston, with 450 tons of railway iron, from expert for Havannah, got embayed outside Baggy Point (near Bideford), and as totally lost on the Sunton or Braunton Sands, on the morning of Friday eck, about two miles off the land. The captain and three men were washed a shore on portions of the wreck, but seven of the crew were unfortunately rowned. The wreck (literally broken into firee ood) was strewed on the shore r wany miles round. When the vessel struck, the crew instantly took to the izenmast, but the violence of the sea shook the masts out of her and broke her instanter.

instanter.

The Emperor, the pioneer of a new line of steamers to run between the Tyne decrtain French ports, went on shore at Fecamp, near Havre. Eight or nine rooms, one of them a woman, who tried to save themselves without waiting for pl from the land, fill victims to their too great beste. The remainder of the w and passengers, together with the captain, thirteen or fourteen persons in were saved by means of a rope with a sliding seat.

crew and passengers, together with the captain, thirteen or fourteen persons in all, were saved by means of a rope with a sliding seat.

The Loss of the St gun ship Lefort, written by the Rear-Admiral Nordmann, says:—
"It has pleased Provincine I should participate in one of the greatest disasters that can happen at sea, and to m-k, me a witness of the instantaneous and inexplicable loss of one of the vessels in my fleet. A few minutes have sufficed for a beautiful ship of the line, thoroughly seaworthy, to be engulfed by the waves during a tempestuous night. Not a cry of distress reached us from the scene of the disaster, although we were but four cables' length distant to windward. No one survives to explain to us the cause of this unpralleled catastrophe. On the 28th of August (September 9), four ships of the Line, the lampératrice Alexandra, the Vladimir, the Lefort, of 8t guns, and the Pamiat Assva, of 7t guns, which were in the port of evel, received orders to arm and return to Grans and. On the 9th (21st), at haif-past cieven, the wind shifted to the west, at modight to the N.W., and at four of clock to the north, with squals and show. At daybreak, we were near the island of Grand-Tuters. The fleet was on the starboard tack, the Impératrice Alexandra a little to windward, and the Vladimir is the wake of the Lefort with four recessin her topsalls. At a distance of five mits from Tuters, we tacked. During our maneuver, the Lefort appeared to us as if about to lack; suddenly a violent squall laid her on her side. Though her sails were leage, she leaned over so much to larboard that we expected her mats a could go, but she continued gradually to Ican over till she foundered in the short time that the Vladimir took to tack about. The keel of the Economoder and twelve offleers, the vessel had on board 743 seamen, 53 women, and 17 children; all perished."

Scenk on Board a Slave Ship.—The American ship Mazappa, or General Locz, was seized near Cardenas, Havanna, by a Spanish schooner, while in the act of landin

WING TO THE STRONG SOUTH EASTERLY WIND that prevailed on Wednesday I Thursday of last week, the esclauade at Ryde was completely flooded at hwater. At Eastbourne, during the gale of Wednesday, the sea dashed over houses on the beach.

The 13TH OF JULY was signalised in the Mauritius by the opening of a vast dry dock. Thousands assembled to witness the entrance therein of the Northern Light, a vessel of some 1,600 tons burden.

PA'LWAY ACCIDENTS

platform; we were about 150 yards distant from the part of the ballform where we should have stopped, when we saw a policeman on the line; we made signals to him with franti-energy, and were overjoved to find the speed slacken and the train at last \$1.7\text{, after going about 200 yards. We rushed instantly to rescus the passengers, some of whom had fainted and had been cut by the glass which the heat had sent flying in splinters about the carriage; in one minute more flame was durting out of the windows, and in two or three more the whole compartment was full of flame. The carriage burnt furiously for half in hour, and three out of the four compartments were cutirely destroyed." Another correspondent, who was an occupant of the burning carriage, writes:—"Smoke was perceived rising from the seat on which a lady was sitting, opposite to me, whom I immediately handed to the other can of the carriage, and never more fully approved the broad gauge. By piling clouks and cotts over the burning seat.

completely hurnt."

BOILER EXPLOSION ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The goods train from Southmenton to London left the former station at 8.45 on the exeming of Friday week (the 9th), and at 11.45 reached Basingtoke, where, which taking in water, the hiler burse with a loud explosion, blowing the freman and engine-sinver into the air. The body of the engine-fiver was found on the verandah which overlangs the platform, a distance of about forty wards in the rear of the engine. He was dead. The fireman, who also was killed, was thrown to the distance of nearly sixty yards in a contrary direction. The body was frightfurly nutrilated.

nutilated.

Thase Men Killed on the Great Northern Railway.—Nine men paged in preparing the permanent way in the tunnel at Potter's but, a distance f about thirteen miles down this line, were sudden't surprised by the arrival f at empty coal train and a passenger train, which entered the tunnel at prosite ends; and which, it appears, caused such construction, that six of the men only escaped; the other three were crushed to death.

COL ISION ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A collision took place in the Woolwigh branch of the Eastern Cou it is Railway hat Saturday evening, everal passengers were injured.

Several passengers were injured

STRANGE ACCIDENT ON THE ENNISSILIEN RAILWAY.—An up mail train
to Dublin had reached within four males of that city, when the engine-driver
perceived something white on the line before him. He immediately shat off
the steam, and called to the fireman to reveres the machinery. Almost at the
same moment, however, the engine struck against the obstruction, and ran of
the rails, dragging the break-van and a second class carriage after it. The
engine-driver held on for his life, and preserved his grasp till the engine stopped,
jammed up in the earth into which it had ploughed its way. The guard also
escaped; and, strange to say, no injury was sustained by any of the passengers,
beyond a few scratches. But the fireman was dead, On looking under the
carriages, his body was found literally cut in balves. Here likewise was discovered the cause of the accident. A cow lay dead on the rails.

SUICIDE IN A POLICE CELL.—On Sunday evening a woman named Watson, who had been taken to the police-station in Fleet Street, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, managed to hang herself with her stockings, from the bars of the cell.

KILLED ON HIS GRAVE .- Two soldiers of the 43rd Light Infantry stationed

of the cell.

Killed on his Grave.—Two soldiers of the 43rd Light Infantry stationed at Chatham were returning from Bromnton between eight and nine on Sunday night, and being anxious to be in barracts at "tattoo" took a short cut across the Lines. Not being well acquainted with the road they wandered out of the path, and the night being dark, they walked to the edge of the chalk cliff, over which they were both precipitated. One of them, Joseph Asplin, was killed on the spot, and the other soldier is not expected to survive. The spot in which they fell was the soldier's burial ground.

Woolwich Arsenal.—The rapid demands now made for the supply of war equipments required by the East India Company have rendered it necessary to increase the establishment of Woolwich Arsenal to a considerable extent. The carriage dipartment is raised to the same festing as during the Crimeur war. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining artiticers and behourers of every class; and as soon as it became known that hands were ordered to be taken on the gates were througed by upwards of 1,000 appairants. The following addition has been made in the earninge department:—580 labourers 240 wheelwrights, 170 smiths and assistants, 110 carpenters, 80 collarmakers, 30 painters, and 12 timmen—total, 1,222; making the aggregate number in that department, as during the Russian war, 2,500 men.

The Head Mastership of Ruchy School.—The following gentlemen are entered as candidates for the Head Mistership of Rugby School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Goulburn:—The Rev. Altred Barry, Head Master of Leeds Grammar School, late Fellow of Trinuty College, Cambridge. The Rev. Drummond Percy Chase, M.A., Fellow of Orricl College, Oxford, they for Principal of St. Mary's Hall, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. The Rev. John as Collis, M.A., late Fellow of Oxford, Head Master of the Grammar School, late Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford. The Rev. Hubert Ashton Honden, The Rev. Hugo Daniel Harper, M.A., Here Master of Kossail School, la

pool, and take Demy of MagGaiene College, Oxford. The election will take place on Thursday, Nov. 12.

THE 'MONEY MARKETS—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.—The "Economist" observes that the most important cause of monetary disturbance at the present moment is the condition of things in the United States. It is estimated that in this country American railway and other similar securities are held to an amount of between eighty and one hundred millio is sterling. "No doubt these are held chiefly as investments, and beyond the gloom and anxiety which the state of those securities are now in, they will not probably create much effect upon our market here; and as it is probable that the greater portion will revive after the present panic, there may not be much ultimate loss occasioned by them. But it is certain that those who in this country are connected with the trade of the United States, will be induced to dispose of securities which they held in this market, in order to sustain the demand upon them from the other size of the Atlantic, and which will be less or more permanent according as that crists continues for a shorter or longer perio. It is impossible to look at these three causes of demand upon our financial resources without feeling that, independent of any temporary causes which may affect the Bank returns, and which may counsel a further rise in the rate of Bank discount (tarely raised to six per cent), there are a sufficiently grave considerations of a more permanent character, to induce us to apprehend a further rise of Bank discount in the raise of the cause of a more permanent character, to induce us to apprehend a further rise of Bank discount (tarely raised to six per cent), there are a sufficiently grave considerations of a more permanent character, to induce us to apprehend a further rise of Bank discount (tarely raised to six per cent). there are a ufficiently grave considereduce us to apprehend a further pres

FLOURISHING CONDITION OF GOVERNOR YELL—Yell, the Chines oner at Hong Kong, is reported to have issued a proclamation s ord Eigh had been frightened by the imposing attitude of the Cele Lord Eigh had been frightened by the imposing attitude of the Celestial army, "numerous as the countiess leaves of the forest." The proclamation amountees the terrible fact that a new Chinese fleet is in preparation, which will disserse all the enemy's remaining vessels. It terminates with a voicht invective against all foreigners whomsoever, and an intimation that a new tax has been imposed for the realistenance of the Celestial troops, which must be paid within ten days, under the most severe penalties.

THE NATIONA' ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

The inaugural meeting of this association was held on Monday evening at the Lown Lond, Birmingham, which was density criticled. Lord Brougiam, the president, was second parted on the datform by Lord Falbot, Lord Hatherton, Lord John Russel, M.P.; Sir John Pakington, M.P.; Lord Standey, Sir Fuzzo, Kelly, M.P.; M. W. Cooper, M.P.; M. Ackroyd, M.P.; Coho et Sykes, M.P.; Mr. Standey, M.P. in Baste, M.P.; Sir Charles Hastin 5, the Dean of Satisbury, the Rev. Somey Turner, the R.v. Ca. on Mi. er, and of er gent emen.

After an introduction by the Mayor Lord Brou, can made an assignate perch. In which the described social see, es satisfage ther free from metaling sign agent.

It is, to use the language of the day, in the very greatest degree Conserva in the highest sense of the phrase. But its diffusion has another and no tendency; it leads to the improvement of the system, because it insclasses with the desire of promoting measur's shown to be safe as effectual—in a word, wholesome reforms. Not can anything be more grittan the fears of progress entertained by some—affected by more, truth, gnorance continued, not knowledge advanced, which they have nay, which, when we come to an explanation with them, they really But it is not social safety alone that we expect; we foodly hope for in confidently look higher. Undaunted by the resistance of adversaries, under the obstructions which the bias of prejudice, or the conflicts of factions stripe of controversy, raise to jumple or to related section records.

Russell afterwards addressed the mreting on the extreme importance is which the association proposed to further and moved:—"That the mety for the Promotion of Social Science be mangurated, and that make of this meeting by given to Lord Briggion for his excellent

Bronn in the anaventance assence of Lors Lytterion), who inaugurated the dis-cussions of the section in an old-spacet.

The Recorder of Blinningham, addressing the accion which proposes to consider the que tion of pusishment and reformation, related his own experience among criminals.

The papers of the various departments were proceeded with on Wednesday morning.

The papers of the various departments were proceed with the morning.

The Midland Institute vas opened on Tuesday, after Lord Brougham, Lord J. Russell, Lord Stanley, and other distinguished guests had dined with the Mayor. In the evening a soude was given in the Town Hall.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND MR. GLADSTONE ON THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE amunal meeting of the Society for the Aid of Foreign Missions, held at Chester, on Monday, gave the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Gladstone an opportunity to express their feelings and opinions on the Indian revolt.

The Bishop said:—"I say as a Christian man, we have no right to give up India. God has entrusted it to us that we should hold His beace there—that we should let his Gospel have fair play there—that we should try all possible means to convert the people to His truth. I believe, indeed, we have tried to the best of our power to do justice to these races. But I must say that I do believe that, as to star ding up for the faith of Christ, we have been habitudly, consistently, and shamelessly timid."

Mr. Gladstone asked.—" Why us it that at this moment, this great viriation has come upon us? Was it not time that something should arrive from on High to bring us to consider our posit on and our e notur? For years, Eurand has been becoming more and more, a spectacle to the wook M. We have had at once wealth and the security and the bless ugs of peace on the one hand, with the intexicating glory and success of war upon the other; and we may have longetten the hand from which we received these blessings. It may have been observed, that a spirit had gone forth amongst us, ascenting too much of pride and negligence, and recalling the memory of those who, is early times, sought to seale Heaven itself with the sorks of their hands." Remarking more immediately on the revoit, Mr. Gladstone said, "The cause of this rising is a belief that those who have never attempted to make them Christians—may, would not permit them to become Circi sins—were coing to torce Christianity upon them. Note I think, if we read the manner in which Divine judgments come upon men, we may perceive in these great national afters ressons of the Divine purpose's conveyed to us." Mr. Gladstone neverthe isst hough that there was nothing clearer than the duty of E glond to use every e

THE AUTHOR OF "ALTON LOCKE" ON SOCIAL REFORM.—The Rev. Charles Kingsiey has delivered an able lecture at Bristol on Social Reform, especially as it affects the working cases. This single proposal is, to improve the physical condition of the case—by shorishing foul air, water, and todaing—and by preventing the overcooding of dwellings in which morally was difficult, because common decency was impossible.

minion decency was impossion.

The Formation of the road between the East India Dock Road and Bow Road, and the in provenent of the bridge at the Eastern Countries Railway, in Grove Good, and the bridge over Sir George Duckett's canal in the Grove Road, have

Horse Friesh appears to be in favour in Chalon sur-Saone, for a local knacker advertises to the "Courrier" of that from that "gournmes" (sie) will be suppored with first quality horsefts, at 20 continues per two rounds, including bones, Stocks will be ceater. The season will commence on the Sth of October, and conclude on the 1st of next May.

Snow made its first appearance last week on the mountains near Geneva. On Tuesday morning the crest of the furs, almost as high as the Col de la Fancille, was covered with a light coat of snow, which, however, disappeared before night. The mountains of Fribourg have been covered since the 5th.

MASSACRE AND RETRIBUTION AT ALLAHABAD.

MASSACRE AND RETRIBUTION AT ALLAHABAD.

In the engravings on the next page our readers have the scenes of the perpetration and the penishment of a most odious episode in the story of the Indian revoit. Everywhere, with few and faint exceptions, the mutinical sepoys have shown themselves treacherous and cruel. At Allahabad they behaved most cruelly, and here their treachery was finished and complete. It was here that an Englishman (servant of the mess) was cut up into little pieces, and portions of his flesh thrust down his cuithere's throats. Here, says a correspondent, "they burnt one whole family, from grandfather to grandchildren, alive. Others they killed by inches—cuting off the nose, then the cars, then the fagers, then the toes, and so on. Children they killed before the mother's eyes—little innor-ni children—and then killed her."

The wretches who perpetrated these afractics were the man of the

and then tilled her."

The wretches who perpetrated these atrecities were the men of the "loyal" 6th Regiment of N.I. So loyal were they, that a few days before, the men volunteered to proceed to be linguished the rebels, and expressed themselves grieved beyond measure at any movement which betokened a doubt of their loyalty. When the officers of the regiment first left the lines, a

subahdar paid a visit to Lieutenant Hawes, the interpreter, and expostalated with him, in the name of the regiment, upon the want of confidence which they displayed. "Come to us," he said, "we are faithful; we love our good masters; we will protect you; but it gives us pain to see you suspect us." Hawes and his wife (who was present at the interview) were melted even to tears at the simple eloquence of the man, whom they had insulted, as well as his fellows, by their unworthy suspicions. There was but one course left to take—to return to the bosom of the regiment, to throw themselves upon the hearts of the men, and this course they adopted, persuading theotherofficers of the regiment and their families to follow their example.

When they returned to the regiment, the scene which awaited them touched the hearts of all present. The men whom they had suspected in a moment of narrow-minded apprehension, were found drawn up to receive their officers and welcome them with three hearty English cheers. The native officers, unable to control their feelings, which swelled high, and sent their warm Asiatic blood coursing through their veins, in defiance of all cold rules of decorum and hollow military observances, gave vent to the natural and simple emotion of their brave hearts. They flung themselves about the necks of their European officers, who had so gen-



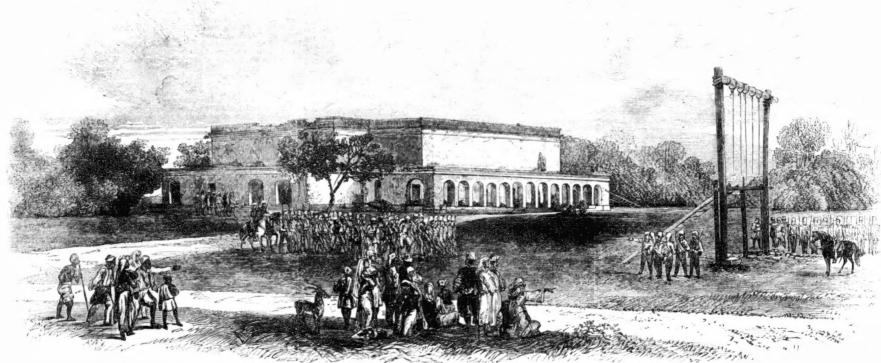
MESS-HOUSE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 6TH BENGAL, N.I., AT ALLAHABAD. (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. G. WRAY, C.E.)

persons was appointed; "and," says the chief of this commission, "day by day we have strung up eight or ten men. We have the power of life and death in our hands, and we spare not." At first the condemned culprit was taken to a tree, in a carriage, with a rope round his neck; which rope being made fast to a bough, the carriage was withdrawn from under him, and he died. The tree which stands on was withdrawn from under him, and he died. The tree which stands out a little before the court-house (see the annexed engraving), probable thus served the purpose of a gallows ln a few days, however, a reguing gallows was erec'ed before the court-house; and here many of the rebels were still executed daily.

MUTINEERS DRIVEN THROUGH A

MUTINEERS DRIVEN THROUGH A VILLAGE.

The superiority of race has perhaps never been so strongly exemphfied as in our present strugge with the rebellious natives of Himdostan. Clive and the early conquerors of British India possessed the advantages accruing from European discipline and armament over the semi-barbaric arrangements of Oriental warfare; but we are contending with a foe trained on the most approved system of modern military tactics, and armed, as lar as heavy artillery is concerned, in many instances better than we are ourselves; and yet the results of hundred years ago recar, without an exception, at the present day, whenever the enemy—no matter



THE JUDGE'S COURT-HOUSE AND GALLOWS AT ALLAHABAD. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. G. WRAY, C.E.)

erously atoned for their cruel sus-picions, and kissed them on both cheeks. The reconciliation was complete; confidence was happily restored.

restored.

And that same day the native officers and men rose, and proceeded to the work of massacre!

The officers of the 6th were quietly at mess that evening, when an alarm was sounded and two or three musket shots were freed. The officers invested that the state of the stat

an alarm was sounded and two or three musket shots were fired. The officers imagined (as it was intended they should) that some disturbance had broken out in the village, and that the faithful fellows were now calling on their officers to lead them against the rioters. They tushed out accordingly, and then hefaithful ones immediately shot them, one after the other, the band meanwhile playing our national anthem! Nine poor little ensigns—between sixteen and eighteen years of age—were bayoneted to death within the mess-room; three others escaped naked to the fort; another crawled away after being wounded, was again seized, and died exhorting a faltering Christian catechist, once a Mahometan, never to deny the Lord Jesus. Eight other officers were shot.

We print an engraving, from a phetograph of the house; in or

We print an engraving, from a photograph, of the house in or near which this massacre was

near which this massacre was persetrated.

When Colonel Neill had pacified Benares, he made his way to Allahabad, and sternly punished the rebels there. They were dislodged from the town with great loss; and order being once more restored, the magistrate resumed his much-needed authority. A commission for the authority. A commission for the trial of all natives charged with offences against Government and



what his advantage may be in point of numbers—meets us in open light. In the many sorties made from behind the fortifications of Delhi, he cannot recken one success.

Our illustration on the next page is selected from the sketch book of an officer, and represents a spirited achievement of the 60th Royal Rifles—a corps which, by the way, has been, together with the Carabineers, one of the earliest made familiar to newspaper readers on the first outbreak of the mutiny. The action which it depicts has already been described in a letter dated from "Camp, Guzlee de Nugger." The British force, about 1,000 strong, and consisting of a dated from "Camp, Guznee de Nugger." The British force, about 1,000 strong, and consisting of a detachment of the Rifles, a party of the Carabineers, and half a troop of Artillery, on arriving at the camp, found that the enemy had taken up a capital position in front of a walled village, and commenced operations with aome heavy guns. The Rifles were ordered forward to dislodge them, and threw out a company as skirmishers, which made some telling shots under cover of a wall; while the main body, advancing at the double, charged the guns, and driving the sepoys into the village, set fire to it. Here, however, the mutineers seemed determined on making a stand, and fought with considerable tenacity. The impetuosity of the Rifles in firing from the housea on their assailants, and in many instances even crossing bayonets with them, at length succeeded in driving out or killing the greater number of them; but about thirty got together at the back of the village, and stood their ground until the whole were killed.



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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

"SOCIAL SCIENGE."

THE public, we think, requires to be reminded that the Indian mu-ting and its consequent duties need not an allow up our whole time and attention. After all, what we can do in the matter at home is limited To raise troops and despatch them-to subscribe mores -to prepare for the discussione which must take place in crea numbers before our future Indian Government is determined on-these a e our tasks; while the heavier one of applying our resources devolves on our country men on the spot. But when we have done all se can, there will still be a margin of time left for home duries and social questions, and the more use we can make of it the better. Accordingly, the discourses of Kingsley at Bristol, of Lord Brougham at Birmingbam, and so forth, irdicate that those who are known as S cisl Reformers are auxious to keep their movement alive; and we are not sorry to have an opportunity of helping them. The last Indian mail is happily free from those terrible pieces of news which for months past have agitated the corntry. There is a lull, as it were (during which lull our force is gathering itself for the final struckle); and we may turn, without the imputation of pedantry, to subjec a which belong to peace, and bear he 'u ure of E glish society.

The object of he S cial S ience Congress, and of those who work in The chief of the S classified Congress, and of those who work in similar spirit without belonging to it, is to achieve homely reforms — reforms that benefit classes in their private condition, and so in their political condition, through that. The Social Reformer wants to begin with the simplest facts about the state of the population—the improvement of dwelling-bouses—the spread of cleanliness and of a taste (which absolutely has to be ranked among acquired tastes now) for fresh air—the diffusion of the means of education and of amusement. These are the first steps to be taken for the raising of any ment. These are the first steps to be taken for the raising of any bodies of men who are much below the propir standard of human comfort. To get any such measures generally put in action, there must be co-operation between those who study the different branches of the subject. The sanitary reformer must compare notes with the educational one, and both with the law reformer; white all these require the assistance of the political man, who, as an agent between them and the State, can show where the State is able to do service, and where its interference would only do mischief. The use of the Congress is to bring these various persons into joint action with each Congress is to bring these various persons juto joint action with each other—and so to make each better, as an individual, from increased knowledge—while all work more powerfully by working together

It will be a long time before this movement bears fruit in the shape of great public measures; but if ever it does so, it will, we think, be in consequence of such machinery as that whose working has this week been insugurated under the illustrious Brougham at Birmingham. What laws have been passed for social improvement tare been the result (is Lord Brougham well showed) of similar agency. But in the interim, and while laws are only being tasked about, there is a great deal of good done by the discussions through private individuals. Where there is a Social Reformer—as parson, squire, or millowaer—there is good being done within his aphere action. Mind warms mind—and example begets emulation in the district. The exer ions of the statemen who preside at the Congress are e pecially va uable—for many a private person of influence (and everybody has some influence in such matters) is proud to follow a lead like Brougham's, though he would not have begun such a move meat himself.

It is only in modern times that this movement has assumed the proportions of a "Social Science." In fact, it is a new science, though in reality, its objects have been aimed at more or less clumely or unconsciously by all lawgivers and leaders of society from the first. It becomes a regular science now, because this age is fond of science, and because the need of such an one as this is forced upon us by our nccessives—our immense and growing population, and our complicated civilised life. Why should it not take its place with the pet sciences of the day? A labourer's cottage is surely as interesting an solences of the day? A haddrer's cottage is surely as interesting an object as an aquarium; and a pauper as odd a phenomenon in a philosophical point of view as an E-quimaux. There is a great deal of dilettante love of knowledge, and love of emotion, up and down the country, which might be more healthily and worthily employed in a science professing to teach the improvement of the social state of the people than in any study which engages it at present. How few of us know anything about the subject, or have anything like a familiar acquaintance with the ideas and tastes and feelings which prevail among

the working class, on whom at bottom everything depends!

One caution may be wholesomely given to those who profess this science, and those who are going to study it. Pedantry (which has science, and those who are going to study it. Pedantry (which has been admirably described by Carlyle as that dangerous sort of darkness which believes itself to be light) is bad in all studies, but it is fatal in this one. Let nobody forget the difference of material which this "science" gives him to work on. It is not flowers nor stones that the student of "social science" is to deal with, but men. Anybody who goes boring about among the people as if they were lumps of some to be hammered on in a "formation," will only do harm. Be as "scientific" as you please, but be natural and human, and beware of too much system. Huberto, a pedantic researd for system, and indifference to the various, reseitive, often perplexing, character of human nature, has too much marked our retormers. He who insists too rigidly on doing good only after his pet fashion, will find himself berigidly on doing good only after his pet fashion, will find himself be fore long doing very little good at alt.

THE WESTMINSTEE BELLS.—All the Westminster quarter bells are now cast.

The notes are B, E (the octave above the great bell), is sharp, and G sharp. The
B bell weighs about four tons and the other three together a little more than
four tons, so that the whole peal, including the great bell of nearly 16 tons,
weighs as nearly as possible 24 tons, as originally estimated. If the tower and
he iron beams are ready for them, they may be taken up in the course of the
ext month, and the clock is ready to follow them.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUIES was to leave Business for the season on Wednesday, on which day her Majesty was to honour the Earlot Aberdeen with her presence at Haddo House. There she was to remain a night, and posting to Aberdeen on Taursday morning, travel by the Scottish North Eastern tailway to Perth and Edinburgh.

The Punice Company billing on Months.

morning, traver by the Scottish Nor a bastern tailway to Ferri and Loinourgh.

The Prince Consort killed on Monday last a royal stag which weighed twenty-four stone. It was believed to be the "champion stag" of the lorest. When brought to Balmoral it was laid at the entrance of the easile, that her Majesty might behold this glorious trophy of her husband's sportmanship.

Perty impar behold this giorious trophy of her husband's sportmanship.

I Poor Man picked up a valuable gold watch and chain at Brighton, last

k. The owner discovered his loss, regained the property, and generously
sented the poor man with sixoetee!

Joseph Fraton, a colier, had been shooting on Horsich Moss. On returning to hung up his gun; almost immediately it fell to the ground, and, the charge exchange or god the shot to his leg. He died in a few hours.

THE FAMILY OF DUKE MAXIMILIAN OF BAYARIA is about to furnish a mount for the Crown France of Naples; the lady is sister to the Empress of AN DELER PAPER asserts that John Sadleir has arrived in Vienna from

THE RODY of an elegantly attired young lady has been found in the Scrpen-

The Monthly Returns of the Bank of France to the 8th last, shot decrease of nearly £900,000 in the cota and builton. The total amount not distributed by an increase of rearly half intensecting in the hores in circulation. The Ex Queen of Other has, in obedience to the advice of her medical triggers, here removed from Harley House to a more salubrious atmosphere in medical author). The events of the last few months are said to two affected her health.

AT MARSEILLES it is said that the Emperor will shoully embark there for

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF SHAKSPEARE'S "ROMED AND JULIET" will represented at the Ottom, Perc + D comber.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA AT PARIS authornees, ost extraordicary novelty of their season of 1857.58, the representation opera, by Rossial, entitled "Un Caricso Accinente."

EAST INDIA COMPANY have advertised for tenders for some 20, add of paic ale and porter to be sent to Bengal for the use of the Brit

s. W. E. GLADSTONE, says the "Liverpool Chrontele," is at present en-l in a translation of Homer's "Hind" into English verse.

THE COMMANDER-IN-UNIFF has given a company in the 18th Royal Irish to entenant Havelock, of the 10th Fost, son of the galant General.

THE RACE OF WITCHES IS not yet, it appears, extinct in Brittany. The Pour de la Lorre" of Nantes states that an old woman has just been arrests Lyrient, who was long known in the country by the entiting designation

cs Vogorioss Kaimscan or temporary Hospodar, of Moldavia, in sentirution of £235 to the Indian Relief Fund, says, "It is but a fee by of say deep sympatry with the English people, and my interest

The Health of Dr. Puses, which had greatly failed of late, is much im-soved by his residence at Great Malvern.

oved by his residence at the control of Paris gravely announce that Mr. Harrist The Thrathical Parists of Paris gravely announce that Mr. Harrist neworth, the author of "Jack Sheppard," has been over to see the version at piece produced at the Ports St. Martin, and has saynessed his high appraism of the manner in which it is acted—especially by Madame Luurent, wi

THE ANNUAL BALACLAVA DINNER will take place at the London Tavern, or 28th, Mr James Scarlett, K.C.B., in the chair.

is zoth, Sir James Science, & C.D., in the chair.

THE CABRIAGE ENTRANCE INTO HYDE PARK AND KENSISGTON GARDEN.

Jose to Kensington turbpike, is about to be removed a stone's throw neare

own, the old gate closed, and the barracks adjoining removed to Chuich Lanc

THE NEW EDITION OF LORD MACAULAY'S "HISTORY OF ENGLAND," THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER IS building a palace at Fonthill, from resigns of Mr. Burn, the Eduburgh architect. It is stat-d toat arrangement are name by the Duke of Bucclouch for the re-building of Montagleung Whitshall.

BULL-FIGHTS IN THE PARIS HIPPODBOME having been forbidden since a sod-natured bull slightly wounded the honour of a pseudo-matador, the amagement has got up an exhibition of intelligent cows! The thing is as reary as possible; not so M. Jamis's critique on the exhibition.

BRHAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, who had a fall from his horse at the ar Chilons, in consequence of the animal suddenly starting, appears to suffered severely from the effects of the accident, having tallen on the ci of his aword.

THE PORTRAIT OF MARMONT DUKE OF RAGUSA has been placed an those of the mintary celebrities in the gallery of Versailles, by command of Emperor of the French.

mperor of the French.

The Deke of Oponto, brother of the King of Portugal, and a captain in the navy, "he had just been appointed to the command of a 20-gun brig, is bout to visit the great naval ports of France and England; it is stated that e will afterwards proceed to the Brazils, with a Princess of which country he

AN EXCURSION TRAIN was despatched a few days since from Manchester to Blarkpool, and back again, being a distance of 100 miles, for 1s. a head. Thousands of persons availed themselves of this low fare, to enjoy a trip to the seaside.

ON THE Day of HUULLIATION, in the sermon delivered by the Reverend and Chief Rabbi, allusion was made to the numerous Jewish soldiers serving in the Native army of Bonday. This has suggested that an address smould be forwarded to them by the Reverend Gentleman and the English Jeas, exhorting them to persevere in their allegiance to the Crown.

A Grand Dinner is to be given to Lord Brougham, at Penrith, on 8th first, by the gentlemen of Cumberland and Westmorland. A committee cen formed, and it is hoped that Lord Lonsdate's health will permit hi

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ERECTION OF THE CRIMEAN MONUMENT IN SHEPFIELD are making arrangements to present to Miss Nightingale a set of table cutlery, the manufacture of members of the committee. The case containing the cutlery is of polished ook bound with silver, with inlaid devices also in silver and in gold.

A NEW MECHANICAL CANNON, which loads itself and fires twenty shots : inute, is said to have been tried with success at Geneva.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND has raised its rate of discount within the last fortight, from 5 \(\frac{1}{3} \) to 7 per cent. The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount

his per cent.

THE PRINCESS MARIE, eldest daughter of the King of Suxony, died on day week, aged 31 years.

BEINGER RUSSIA AND ENGLAND," says the Siècle, "we cannot hesitate, one represents nodern and civilisid ideas, while the other is more Asiatic in European, and can propagate only ignorance and servitude."

AN OLD LADY, 61 years of age, recently living at Weston super-Mare, deligated in coming upon her servants by suprise, and was known to have performed feats of a most daring character in he pursuit of this pleasure. A few days ago she attempted to make a sudden descent from a window; she fell,

THE FOUNDATIONS OF LAMBTON CASTLE having failed from the effect of neight coal workings, and the structure being thus much rent and shrunken, acient coal workings, and the structure being thus much rent and size Earl of Durham is about to have the castle rebuilt.

LARGE CARGOES OF WHEAT have arrived at Marseilles from Africa.

THE FORTHICATIONS OF WEYMOUTH HARBOUR, at present very meagre, re to be increased by the addition of important works, we understand.

BASON ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDY announces for next month the publication of the rist part of the fourth and last vinume of its "Cosmos." The combining of this great work is an event of deep interest to the scholar.

ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED COPIES OF THE SERVICES APPCINTED TO BE READ ON THE DAY OF HUMILIATION were sold by booksellers and hawkers; in addition to the copies printed for the percential clergy and others. Two were done up in black velvet for the use of the Queen and the Prince Consort, and one in black morocco for each member of the Royal Family. The Prince of Wales's copy had a translation in Welsh on the opposite page.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

"Well-informed persons," who, you will find, generally know least an anyhody else of what is going on—well-informed persons stale, that notwithstanding the recent favo rable reports from India, the East India Company look upon matters there with the gloomiest expectation. It is also said that by the Company the recall of Lord Canning is urgently desired, and that the directors have made most pointed appeals to the Government on the subject, but that Lord Palmerston is infectible. Persons, who have had official experience of Lord Canning, all speak or his courtesy and clearhendedness, but he is imagined to be too bureaucratic and too fearful of departing from established precedent for a crisic like the present.

The topic of interest which now engrosses the attention of the town almost to the exclusion of the Indian question, is the discovery of the multilated body on Waterloo Bridge. The "latest particulars" are a paradist to the indefatigable "liner," and the reports send up the circulation of the penny papers many thousands. In some cases the feast of the sickening facts does not seem sufficient for the ravenous appeties of the golden mucches of criminal details, to judge by a leader which appeared in the "Globe" of Monday evening last, and which was one of the finest specimens of graphic descriptive writing it has ever been my fortune to proportion the subjet, and who go this performance placed in the wrong portion of the paper while the relator's back was turned, is only the malignant supposition of envy. The masterily manner in which the whole hocous steril was built up in the cloice-t inargued for a bone build up the state, structure of the negativitim.

I have received some exclusive information respecting the new Covert Garden open, the foundations of which are already laid, and the works are progressing so a rapidly as to justify the anticipation that all will be redwinted from the more than the foundations of which are already laid, and the works are progressing so rapidly a

broken.

The book that has been the truest success of the year is "Tom Brown's Schooldays," written with a freshness and a purity to which we are too little accustomed in these days, when light writing seems necessarily accompanied by gin and pipes. The author is said to be a Mr. Hughes, son of the gentleman who wrote the excellent song, "The One-huse Shay," an effusion which first was given to the world in the pages of "Blackwood's Magazine."

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

On Monday night a farce, "A Very Serious Affair," was performed at the Lyceum, and was, without exception, the worst I was ever compelled to sit out. Devoid of the slightest wit or humour, this wretched production drove the people from the theatre, and the curtain fell on a very scanty and sense.

The Princess's has re-opened with the "Tempest." The new decorations are pretty, but not particularly striking. Miss Sedgwick has appeared, with great effect, as Constance, in "The Love Chase."

THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

THE Lord Mayor advertises that the number of letters daily received by him from all parts of the kingdom, contaming remittances in aid of this fund, is so great that two or three days must necessarily intervene between the despatch of he remittance and the receipt of the section/sledgment of the committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having volunteered to administer the Isdian Relief Fund, the committee came to the following resolution on Saturday:—
"Resolved,—That the Lord Mayor be requested to inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the committee highly appreciate the motives of his offer, but as large funds have been piaced at their disposal under certain conditions, which they feel themselves in a strong position to fulfit, they do not consider themselves justified in transferring their charge."

The following gratifying announcement appears in the "Times." "We have ascertained from the bankers with whom the Times Crimean Fund was louged, that the balance in their hands amounts, with interest, to £10,908 18s. 6d. Of this sum we propose to hand over £3,647 15s. 8d. to the Committee for administering the Indian Relief Fund, with the express understanding that three-fourths of it shall be applied to the relief of the widows and orphono of soldiers who may fall in the present war, or of wourded or invalided soldiers who have no other means of support. The remainder of the balance we propose to assign to the governors of the new Military Rospital at Natley, for the purpose of providing in auxiliary fund for the general purposes of the hospital."

The thousand poands were transmitted to the Relief Committee of Calcutta by the main which left on the 10th inst. At the same tine the further sum of £1 000 was sent to Sir John Lewrence in aid of the funds of the Lawrence Asylum. This institution has established by the late Sir Renry Lawrence and among the sufferers in those places.

The collection at the various churches on the Fast Day must make up a very large sum. The subscriptions

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—Lord St. Leonard ply to the assertions of Dr. Cullen, denies that the Patriotic Fund was distrit a member subservient to proselytising purposes. He says, most districtly, distributing relief no question ever mose as to the religious persuasion of the recipient.

But while religious belief forms no element if into relief, due regard has been paid to the religious feelings and either Roman Catholics. Upon this, the Duke of Norrolk struck into y. In a published letter, addressed to Lord St. Leonard's, he says:—it allow your Lordship to continue in the belief that the arrangements of articlic Fund, as they now stand, satisfy all classes and every denomin Christians. To the Roman Catholics those arrangements are exceedingly instancy; and I shall feel much obliged to your Lordship if you will insuing session of Parliament move for returns upon the subject, so as force the public the manner in which the large sums intrusted to the issuences of the Patriotic Fund have been dealt with, and thus to show to Catholic feelings have been respected in their distribution. Lord St. trd's, in return, promises that the con-plant of his Grace shall be broughts. nard's, in return, promises that the conthe consideration of the Royal Commis

The Cousturation of the Moyal Commissioners before Parliament meets.

The Num Collected for the Nightingale's health does not, as yet, enable her to apply that fund to the purpose for which it was raised, and for which purpose alone she consented to receive it. "To establish an institution for the training sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants."

THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE.

BEING THE LIVES OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

STORY OF THE BEST AND THE WORST SOCIETY.

BY G. ORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

(Continued from page 254.)

CHAPTER THE THURTY-EIGHTH.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-EIGHTH.

A HAPPY MARKAGE.

6 SMAIN word and honore! Solema work and fiddlestick!" the uncertaint is Doctor logides retorted "but stay, I think you do really beset the such things; so we will go in and have a quiet clear. You'll find reduce a difficult matter to get one in Pares, though, my treast."

And so into the gay eigensshep, where they purchased their ambiguous shorts the higher-proced Frence cigars are, the werse they usually turn out the aid added their contribution to the Augmanistrevines of hardsomme far-glus on the floor. One or the fair dames de comploir gazed with me curiosity at Doctor Toi ides and his notable a sume, and singeringly eithing about being in carriand. The Doctor bud always been and he took of pickat, and cade they our glady a now how; a rout one staked again; and whisper. Is at thinking his higher compon-

"A pole parametered, il porte perruque"—"A pole pare i rather; he a sig"—it is not quese improbable that Ma emosse le Fulabe may dissibilizate aussocred.
"Evolevo, peul-cire"—"A flief perhaps"—was another il atteriog sup-

serent," nasbe another,

"And delle!" -- "How formy."

2. "ter which idiometic expression I should be very nuch obliged and translation toyself.

Lispend colloquy was here put an ord to by the common of a English too man who was ted "Doo soo de telech à prisy, shuffy,

The happered company was very a now let be believe a prisy, snuffy, and know, braing for; conserving von."

I woner which, if any, of the young balies' suppositions, with respect to my find Doctor foundes, was the correct one.

Lord Biddington was not alone. The episcopal guardsman, indeed, had enderained in England by a grudging country and an invisious commander insentel, to do duty at some common-place barrieks near Portman States, London; but, en revanche (I do not know how it is, but wherever yeelf on French ground, in and or in fettin, I can't help indulging a raputian French quotation now and then), the fiery-faced major of ages injuried his kooke friend to Paris as social aide-de-camp; and the vivices of another henchman—for a lord cannot get on without two to new-had been secured, in the person of one Mr. Creaming that moments le, and a paid attache of the English Embessy, and who wessen t paid attaches of E. bassy are the whole world over. For diplomatists are stamped in a limited mint, whose counage, however, is wondraid to the stamping of the stamping of the stamping of the particles of the paid of the country to the property of the particles of the

somers le man a pair oftendé of the English Embosy, and supers, and supers, and supers, and present pil afforder of E bossy are the whole world lover. For diplosated are stanged in a limited must, whose counge, housewer, and present and the sould be a supers, and accession dis with his conference quito discussion of the control of the

lonely bachelor they come across, and pursue him with daggers dressed in myrtle, like Harmodius, and poisoned chalices wreathed in flowers—marrying him to smiling shrews, affable dragons, mili-eyed acorpions, and Syren-voiced seasesepents; Venus Aphrosites, who serately your face, and Chos who confiscate your satch-key, lock up your tobacco-jar, and tell you, with the greatest unconcern in the world, that they have thrown your pet cutty-pipe, which took you months to colour, into the dust-hole, as a "nasty, dirly thing." I knew such a match-maker once (Heaven rest her soul, or she is with the saints) who wanted to marry me to a woman who had a wart on the left side of her nose, and a pair of shoulders that you might have sung a week's washing upon, so horizontal were they. She thought she had me hard and fast; but I saved myself by flight to the Channel Islands, for I am certain that woman (Warty) would have had my life (with sheer kindness) within six months' after marriage. Her name was not Hellen, alas!

The wedding was postponed, unavoidably, to the commencement of the lonely bachelor they come across, and pursue him with daggers dressed in

The wedding was postponed, unavoidably, to the commencement of the The wedding was postponed, unavoidably, to the commencement of the new year, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in consequence of a very violent it of illness which befell her Ladyship of Baddington, and during one crisis of which her very life was despaired of. She was attended throughout by her body surgeon, Sir Piracelsus Fleem, in consultation with whom was the great Sir Samuel Skryer, he who wrote that wondrous book on abnormal neuraliza of zymotic pimples, and was own physician to Queen Aschaide; and the apothecary employed (truly assiduous was he in his attendance) was one Mr. Tinctop, of Drury Lane. Her Ladyship recovered, to look more beautiful than ever; and every preparation having been made for the auspicious event, it was finally arranged to take place on the 4th of February.

for the auspicious event, it was finally arranged to take place on the lath of February.

Everybody was very happy: the beauteons convalencent especially; Manuelita, was happier than anybody, of course. It is quite consonuat with young ladires who are about to be married to cry a good deal and sit a good deal alone in corners, thinking, doubtless, of the greater bliss in store for them. Manuelita to kthe fullest advantage of both those privileges; so much so, that Lady Baddington rated her occasionally, and asked her whether she were moping. She could not have been noping, you know. Her patroness was very good to her. She was installed in the tairy palace in Curzon Street, where her affianced husband paid her visits at certain times and under strict surveillance. The footmen were commanded to do her reverence, the ladies' mands (Lady Baddington had two) to pay her as much attention as though she were their mistress. Even the hall porter untent to her and called her "Miss." Mr. Tinctop, the spothecary from Drury Lane—(and 'Owever my lady can habite ach low karackters and from sich neighbourhoods, Hi calot hunderstand (sie cook in cog. loq.)—Mr. Tinctop, who was a good deal about the house, took much notice of little Manuelita.

The Viscountess, who was indefatigable in the matter, had written to the dear child's uncle at Liverpool, discreelly, or at least ingeniously, accounting for her absence, vouching for her good conduct, and informing him or his file-c's approaching union with ayoung man' moving (oh, platitus of pratituars!) in a respectable sphere or life." The equally respectable but trascible Senor convented aimsent by sending up his Curse by return of post, recommending ns niece with much urgency to the especial care of the Principle of Evil. He adsed, in a post-script, that the absence of Manuelita had been to him a preuriary loss of one hundred poinals sterling, and that he would be exceedingly oblized if the English lady who was aiding and absetting her in her unduit ul practices would remit him that

Manuelita had been to ann a preutiary loss of one hundred ponads sterling, and that he would be exceedingly oblized if the English lady who was aiding and abetting her in her unduit up practices would remit him that sum per bank post-bill.

Lady Baddington laughed, and put the letter in the fire.

There was a night or anxious suspense, and ple sur hie anticipation—it is to be toued to all parties concerned—but certainly to this matrimonial Lady Bountiful who wore the Baddington or and. She had provided the bride's trouseau; she had chosen the working dress, fixed upon its colour, determined its pattern, devised its transmines; she with her own fair hands tried it on the surinking form of the blusting little bride expectant, by the light of her own pink wax toilet table canales; she threw over her shou ders a rich shot silk mantle; she adjusted on the nestling head a wondrous structure of inscrutable midlinery called a bounet;—for it was winter, and she was to be married in a bonnet; she imprinted a loving kiss on the gul's lips; and expatiated on the happiness she would experience in the 1 te-long companion-hip of so clever, generous, good-hearted a husband. Then she opened a morocco case, like a crimson oyster shell, and showed Manuelita a glittering toy of emeralds and brilliants which she intended to be her special wedding present. The marriage *as to take place, not at St. George's or any such ostentatious edifice; but at a quiet old church in the city, where there was a rector who was very old and very deaf, a very low churchman, and who cured the souls of his parishiovers, ten months out of the twelve, at a briny little watering place on the Sussex coast; and where the curate (who was reported to take, commonly, no human sustenance, save haricot beans and subuttered muffiles) was a furious tractarien of the most milk-and-water description, and read sermons, which were paraphrases of the "Tracts for the Times" (just then in vegue) every Sunday to a congre-ation composed of Lady Munruffin's charily boys, th

he sent frequent and anxiously kind inquiries after Lady Baddington's

he sent frequent and anxiously kind inquiries after Lady Baddington's health.

The marriage morning came: as the morning, however long deferred, misst come; the morning for joy and the morning for sorrow; the morning for you, your Majesty, to be crowned; for you, Jack Suspercoll, to be hanged; the morning for every one of us to Ly by crinoline and all-round collars, when the gay pictures shall be turned with their faces to the wall, and those about us open the windows, that our souls may have elbow room to fice away from the clay.

The bridegroom was dressed, and, pale and palpitating, was waiting in the musty old vestry-room of Saint Duffabox-under-Crump, Crump Lane, City, for the arrival of his bride, who was to be driven there in Lady Baddington's own carriage. Her considerate Ladyship, he being quite a stranger in London, had provided him, even, with a groomsman, in the person of a Mr. Tinctop, apothecary, of Drury Lane, who, in a yellow waistcoat, which gave him in an intense degree the semblance of a cannary hird, and a bald head seemingly expressly bees waxed and polished for the occasion, so shiring was it, moused about the vestry-room, and cunningly contemplated baid head seemingly expressly bees waxed and polished for the occasion, so shiring was it, moused about the vestry-room, and cunningly contemplated the portrait of the Reverend Doctor Mudgett, rector (resting his hand on a corpulent copy of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity), and carefully perused all the placards on the walls relative to baptisms, marriages, churchings, and burial fees.

Time—cleven, sharp. Clergyman quite ready. Married some blue pilot

Time—eleven, sharp. Clergyman quite ready. Married some blue pilot cloth, brass buttons, and a mahogany-looking hand attached to the Trinity Heuse—perhaps an "elder brother," more probably a pilot, to a tremendous bonnet, and a vast circumference of black silk, whose occupant on ordinary days transacted business of a piscatorial nature in Billiogagate Market. Married a messenger of Doctors' Commons, to the mistress of Lady Mumruffin's charity school for girls. Married two or three other people, who evidently didn't know what they were about, or they would have known better.

Twelve o'clock: no bride. Twenty minutes, half-past, a quarter to: no bride. Bridegroom almost in frenzy. Mr. Tinctop wiping his bald head, clerk very fidgetty about his fres. Pew-opener ditto. Clergyman impatient, looking at his watch, thinking of his dinner (one bean and a muffin), the people he had to bury in the afternoon, and his unfinished sermon upon St. Sucon Stylites, as compared with St. Dominic the Cuirassier.

Ten minutes to, five minutes to: no bride; but at one, came tearing up to the door one of the high yellow cabs with the big wheels, and the criver sitting on one side, which were beginning in those days to supersede the

sitting on one side, which were beginning in those ca, a to supersede the lumbering old hackney coaches. From this curriculum jumped that same resplendent flunkey who had been sent by Lady Baddington with the mes-

sage about the money the first night that Philip had ever set eyes on her

sage about the money the first night that l'hilip had ever set eyes on her in the Warnour Street curiosity shop.

He wanted Mr. Leslie Mr. Leslie rushed into the vestibule, knocking against open new doors, stumbling over has ooks, and nearly frightening three old pauper women—in incessant quest of the clergy man for port wine, flannel petticoats, and "stuff for the rheumatiz"—nearly out of their

wine, flannel petticoats, and "stuff for the rheunatiz"—near, y out of their lives.

"Jump in," cried the footman; "my lady wants yer d'rectly."

And a ray they went; the charify boys, who were playing pitch-and-tess close to the niche, where once was the statue of the sainted Duffabox, wendering; and the old applewoman at the corner of Crump Lone lifting up her hands in mute aston-ahment. Mr. Tinctop, not very disturbed, as far as his outward seeming went, courteously explained to the clergy nauthat there must be a serie bose somewhere, though these were not the exact words he used; feed the clerk, the pew-opener, and the teadle, who loudly expressed their opnion that he was a "real gentleman," and very carefully folding up the marriage license, which, in consideration of the sum of three pounds twelve shiflings and sixpence, his Grace the Arch-b-shop of Canterbary had been kind enough to grant to his well-beloved l'Inlip and Manuelita, placed it in his trousers-pocket, and putting his bands in both those sartorial appendages, placid y wended his way west-ward.

ward.

"If that thing with the blue seal wasn't parchment," he said to himself, alluding, it is to be presumed, to the I cense, "one could cut it up for carl papers. Stay, it would do capitally to cover a pency dram with. I don't see what other use we could turn it to. I thought how it would be. I needn't be in a hurry. There's sure to be a blow-up, and I may as well zet there when it's all over. Polly's a disine creature, but she has a temper, that's undeniable." And it is also a fact, that Mr. Tinetop hurried himself so little, that he stopped at the Cathedral Coffee-house in St. Pau's Churchyard, and comported himself with a steaming bowl of mulligatawny soup. I tell you, using the novelist's prescience, that which the man said to himself; what he really thought in the inner tabernacle of his heart, behind the skonosta t of self-deed; it is not for me to know—nee si science discrete ausim. For men he as much, if not more, to themselves, than they he to others; and in very many cases, when you say to yourself that it is "all right," you think, and are perfectly convinced, that it is "all wrong."

Twenty-we misures' invious driving brought the eab, the cabman, the footman, and the "brilegroom," to the door of Lady Baddington's residence. To the reiterated and passionate queries of the excited painter, the footman had but one answer to give—that he dursn't tell for his life—that his lady had bidden him not to. Just, however, as they neared the doors—and just after, it may be, that something bright and yellow had rested for a moment in his palm before it was consigned to the pocket of his crimson plush waistcost—he whispered, so affrightedly that some of the powder from his ambrosial curls was aprinkled on Philip's coat-coliar, these remarkable werds—

"Site's not.Ten!"

"Who has boutel?" If that thing with the blue seal wasn't parchment," he said to himself,

SHE'S POLITED!"
Who has bortel?"
And there's a devil of a row!"

"Who has bonte 1?"

"And there's a devil of a row!"

This was certainly not an answer to the point; but there was no time to give another, for the cub stopped, the house door opened, and the footman disarpeared among the other flunketry.

Upstairs in the crawing-room the painter found Lady Baddington alone, raging in her weeds—a beautiful black jaguar. She rushed at him, rather than to meet him; and when he steoped to make his customary obeisince—for she liked to be treated as a queen alway—flung him on one side with a sairl of her drapary.

"What have you done with your wife, you fool?" she began in her passion; but she releated, and continued in kind accents, though her voice quivered with the rage that was within her,—"My poor Philip, I know that it is not your fault; but you have lost your wife."

"Heavens and earth, Madam! Can it be true that—"

"She has fled this house. She is gone away. How she went I don't know; but the time must have been between hine and ten this morning. I was dressing in my own room. I had ordered Morris (lady's maid number two) to dreas her; but she begged and prayed to be left to herself for half-an-hour, and alone she was left. The hall porter was away from his post. I discharged him on the spot. She must have slid down stairs, the little lizar, and so out of the house."

She sat down in a great fautenil panting with suppressed auger. Then resumed,—

"She had put on her plainest, meanest dress. Every gown, every trinket, every ornament I had given her, were there strewn about the room. On the dressing-table was this letter. Read it."

She sent a hal-sheet of note paper fluitering towards Philips, and emptying a flask of eau-de-Cologne on her handkerchiel, buried her face in the cambric; but not to weep.

It was a hurried, timoreus scrawl, and run thus—

cambrie; but not to weep.

It was a hurried, timorcus scrawl, and run thus—

"I cannot help it. I know how wicked, ungrateful, undeserving I am; but I love him. Pray dear Philip to forgive me. Pray to him to to get me. I shall never come back. Don't seek tor me. Oh! my ledy, if you knew how miserable I am, you would forgive me too.

"MANUELITA."

And no more, save that the paper was blotted all over with scarcely yet

dried tears.

ried tears.

"What will you do?" the Lady asked abruptly.

The poor fellow never had much presence of mind, and now it was five nousand miles distant. He stammered out—

"Seek her."

"Seek her."

Philip was silent.

"Do you know with WHOM she is gone away?" Lady Baddington asked, slowly and gravely. "She has fled—bah! she has run away with my accomplished grandnephew, the unutterable villain, Lord Baddington."

"Good heavens!"

"Good heavens!"

"I tell you that with that man, and with none other, she has run away to shame, to dishonour, to disgrace! Where she is, I'll find out within four-and-twenty hours. As for the girl, i' I had her here I'd have her whipped to death with knotted cords. As for that titled hound, he has broken his promise, and he shall die, by——"

She stayed the utterance of a fearful oath, and placed her pretty hand has nearly then with a bilter smile.

on her mouth, then with a bitter smile:

"You didn't think I could sweer, Philip; but I can, and I can do what

It is not exactly my purpose now to tell you how Lady Buddington contrived to obtain the information she desired. That she did obtain it is certain; and it was in consequence of the information just mentioned that Philip Luslie was in Paris; that he was accompanied by Dr. Ionides, that both had procured tickets for the great masked ball at the Opera, which takes place on the night of Mardi Gras.

'To be continued.)

RATHER UNLIKELY.—We find the following in the "Morning Post:"—"We are informed that Lord Palmerston has recently in the most handsome manner tendered to the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, the important office of judge of the new Court of Probate and Divorce, and that the Noble Lord, in making this offer, in the most marked manner expressed his sense of the distinguished services which Sir Richard Bethell had rendered to the country and to the cause of law reform in conducting those important measures to a successful issue in the House of Commons. We are also informed that the Attorney-General has thought proper to decime the office, considering that the circumstance of his having had the carriage of the Bills in the Lower House might by him open to the imputation that his exertions in connection with them rad not been of that disinterested character which Parliament and the public have at his hands a right to expect. The offer thus made by the Noble Lord has been respectfully declined by the Attorney-General solely on the ground which we have stated."

Property Bucks.—It appears that, in accordance with an ancient custom, or, as Recorder "says, "a right," the Lord Mayor is entitled to receive eight annually from the Crown. At a Contr of Alderman on Tuesday the Lord complained that, although he had made application for the bucks, he had crived them. Alderman those also complained that he did not receive the when ho was sheriff. The question was referred to a committee, who incurred and report.

are to inquire and report.

THE THEATRICAL RECRIPTS IN PARIS for the month of September amounted to £44,686, against £25,834 in August, showing an increase of £15,562.

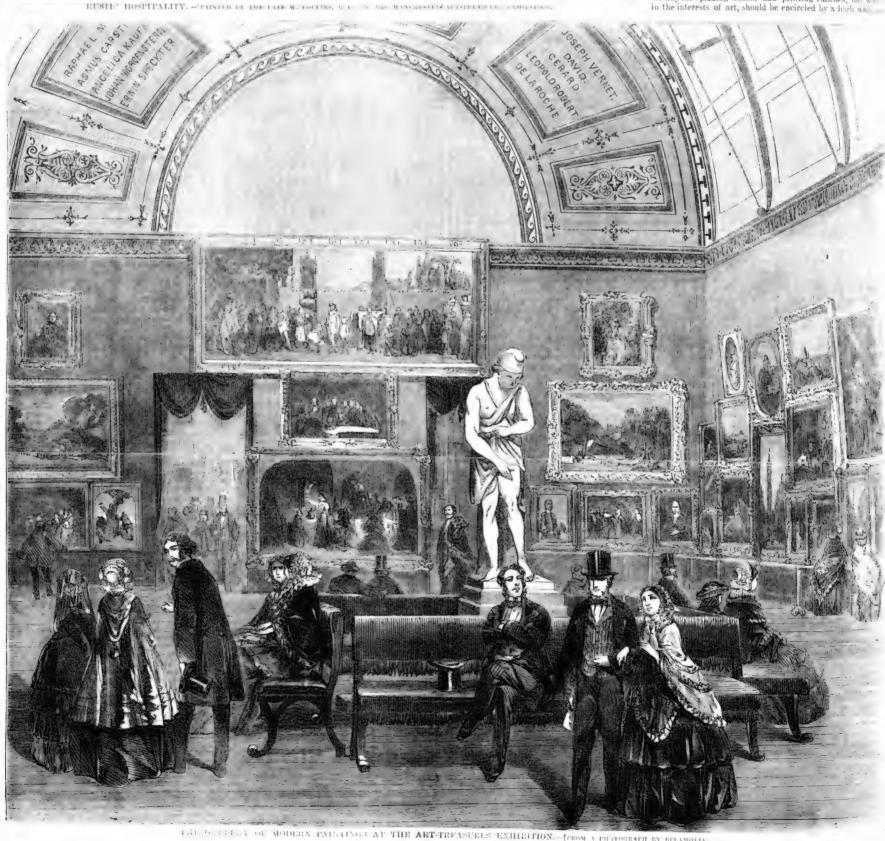


.THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

GALLERY OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

We hope posterily may have no reason to say of us nection with the Manchester Exhibition, that we have rich jewel, and have not, either through ignorance apathy, or through pre-occupation, set sufficient s. We have our own misgvings on the subject. A organised and conducted as has been the works commencement to its now rapidly-approast on, there still appears to have been a lack up the public at large, genially and to their full preciste and participate in the immense advantathis unequalled exhibition. We say this, sorrowly phatically, of the people of London in particular tual London, scientific London, learned London, we don, tashionable London—all these worlds within metropolitan cosmogony—have journeyed to Manchate sauntered at their leisure through the glow (as through avenues of apricots and nectarines a beaches) of the Art-Treasure Palace; but Inc. London pur excellence, the great, bustling, jost bubbling Babylon, has been chary in its patronage obibition; and has been content to become acquaint glories through the medium of the literary and pint. The North of England has no doubt sent an adequator art-lovers and art-learners to the great school that be held at Old Trafford since the 4th of last May; and bition will not be, we are told, on the whole a financial still it cannot be called that which we have always a size of the might eventually become—a financial and which the hearty co-operation of London, of or Dubin, and the southern cities of the etopolism replendid undertaking ab ora, to suggest that London, almost an in-ult to those high-spirited, indefatigable disinterested Manchester men who have watched specially undertaking ab ora, to suggest that London almost an in-ult to those high-spirited, indefatigable disinterested Manchester men who have watched specially undertaking ab ora, to suggest that London almost an in-ult to those high-spirited, indefatigable cheen from first to last foo local; and thom, almost an in-ult to those high-spir



o prevented from wounding the picturesque asceptibilities of the rest of "Merry Englaad." such, unfortunately, is the impression of the otton-wearing concerning the cotton-spinning netropolis; and though frequent visits to the atter might dispel the allusion, and show how much good there is in Manchester, the requite facilities have not, unfortunately, as yet been supplied; and between the town of tall minneys and its southern neighbours there remains a gulf only to be bridged over by legions of cheap excursion trains.

Anxious as we have always been to promote he success of this most meritorious effort to do nomage to art, both of the past and of the pre-ent, we have this week engraved two additional pictures from that Gallery of Modern Paintings, which has been the chief attraction of the pulace, and which has made foreign unateurs and foreign art critics at last publicly confess that we are an artistic people, and that we have a national school of art.

**Rustic Hospitality," by the late W. Collins, R.A., is one of those charming, thoroughly English bits of English life, for which the father of the author of the "Lighthouse" was so deservedly famous. There is nothing ambitious, nothing strained, nothing overdone in the picture. All is homely, genial, and exquisitely ruthful. The simple story is simply and well fold. Here is the poor old jaded wayfarer-seated, quite exhausted and travel-worn, on the tree-stump—certain, however, that he will not sue for hospitality in vain, and placidly considering the little children—the bright-eyed little Samaritans—who advance towards him half smillingly, half timidly, and comfort the veteran traveller, and looks monstrous wise—or at least, like so ne is the same to the bright, kindly, cheerful. "Rustic contrast to the bright, kindly, cheerful." Rustic





courtiers we seem to discern the Man in the Mask, with his axe and block. Then softly surging on the sea of our memory comes Andrew Marvell's exquisite lines on the Martyr's death:—

es on the Martyr's death:—

And while the armed bands
Did clap their bloody bands,
He nothing et minor rid, nor mean,
Upon that memorable scene;
Nor call'a the Gods is vulgar spite.

T. vindicate his helpless might;
But with his keen ricye.
The are's edge did try,
The above dues concey head.

Down as upon a bid?

The bore'd has a mory head Down as u on a bid?

THE IVORY CUPS.

We alluded in our last No, to the German and Flemish character that prevails in most of the ivory cups. It is rare to find the refined mate for beauty of form and generalizes or composition, which belong an accurate or bright to the Italians, bestowd upon the works in ivory of the kind shown in our illustration. Germans of the seventeenth century acen to have been strongly as dicted to the portrayal of wild hunting secures in a corresponding to the forms a strike leared as much towards Bacchanalian reverses and those games of chubby boys in vineyards which sprang with such a natural growth from the touch of Rubens's brush.

In the flustration on the preceding page, which represents the other hell of the glass case in which the cups are exhibited at Manchester, these characteristics will be observed; but it may perhaps be asid that there are here some examples of a style of work different from any of those on the former illustration, and which we are obsposed to consider French or possibly Belgian. Wanting the boldness and recomm in the attitudes, the fine figures in some of these cups rivel Italian art in grace and elegance, the fine figures in some of these cups rivel Italian art in grace and elegance contour; yet they are seldom free from creain little affectations of the French school.

The magnificent cups Nos. 12 and 13, which are such striking objects in the ivory case, exemplify the point see have endeavoured to make out. They are both very beautiful, and show so much resemblance, especially in the character of the temale heads, that we should conjecture they were by the same band.

No. 12 is a grand cup and cover, generally known as the "Cup sup-

The magnificent cups No. 12 and 13, which are such striking objects. They are both very beautiful, and show so much resemblance, a psecially in the character of the temaic heads, that we should conjecture they were by the same hand.

No. 12 is a grand cup and cover, generally known as the "Cup supported by the Three Graces;" it is the property of her Majes's the Queen, who so graciously permits this reckerche's ornsment of the Winnstor Castle salous to appear at Manchester. The body of the cup is subjusted with figures representing the Rape of the Sabiue, and filling the whole of the space between the brim and the base. There are in all fitteen figures, which are about five inches high. Those, with the torses, form a very fine subject, and the execution is wonderfully good. The body of the cap is supported by three figures of the Graces, with the thorses, form a very fine subject, and the execution is wonderfully good. The body of the cap is supported by three figures of the Graces, who encircle the metal steen. These figures are about four inches high, and lend a very elegant appearance to the cup. Lying upon the toot of the cap are done figures of boys; one blows a trimper, another plays the kettle-drum, another holds a shield, while the fourth draws a word, like a young the cover, playing with arms; and a very pretty group is forzed of Romulus and Remas sucking the she-wolf, or, rather, one of the young thomans is playing on his foster-mother's back. The cover is surnounted by a surited figure of a Roman general holding a baton. The total height of this beautiful cup is 21½ inches, the diameter 5 inches. The companion cup is even more beautiful alan that just described—it is known as the Atlas Cup. This unique work is formed entirely of vivory, the supporting figure standing upon a foot of silver-gilt. The subjects represented upon this noble work are chosen from the ever-layourite and genil pasting the stage where stalward hunters are spearing the boar, chasing the stag with the hound, and wrething the firs

Snyders, the little figure on the cover being also lvory in only. The height of these is about 12 inches.

No. 16 is a fine vare, mounted with handles of twisted snakes in ormulo, attached to a rim and foot of the same metal-work. The subject is a buttle of horsemen and foot, in Roman costume. It is a good work probably German of the seventeeth century. It measures 10½ high by 5½ inches

German of the seventeeth century. It measures 10g high by 5g inches diameter.

No. 17, a tankard, contributed by the Marquis of Bresdalbane, is somewhat coarsely carved with Bacchantes, draped female figures, and a boy riding a goat. The metal mount of this can is remarkably good; it consists of leaf work, with cherub's head and boys lying down, round the cover, and on the foot are medallion landscapes; the handle is also very ornamental; this mounting is probably French. The cover is surmounted by a group of boys in ivory. The date of this cap is about the end of the seventeenth century. It measures 11 inches high.

Nos. 20 and 21 are a pair of vases, the body of which is of ivory, carved with sea nymphs in one, and a dance of wood nympks on the other; late Flemish work. The mounting is silver-gilt. They are the property of J.C. Lumsden, 1859.

J. C. Lumsden, risq.

PRE-RAPHABLITES.—However popular opinion may be divided as to the merits of the Pre-Raphaelites, there can be no doubt as to their energy. Last year they started an exhibition of their own, and attracted the attention of all the leading colonoscenti in art. Now the principal members have enrolled themselves together under the title of the Junior Etsbing Club, and are setting busily to work at this other branch of their profession. Among the names, we find those of Millais, Luard, Loud Gerald Fitzgerald, Harwell, Martineau, Halliday, C. Keene, Severn, A. Lewis, and S. Solomon.

MUDDER AND MUTILATION.

Secure Stundey that acceptages have been overedil of go sign in structure to accompany the harm hard white are of internative similarity and the student of the st

France or Belgium, and were of a rather superior kind. The hag itself is peculiar—that is to say, it is of old-fast ioned shape, very leng, with lighte-doured flowers worked in it. It appears to be nearly new; the lining was torn out.

The traces of the nurdeters are at present very faint; but Henry Errington, toll-keeper on Waterloo Bridge, has given important evidence. We find it thus reported:—

"I was on duty last Thursday night (the 8th inst.) at half past eleven. I remember seeing a woran come up from the Strand side. She was slone—at least I did not notice any one with her. She had a carpet-bag with her. The carpet-bag now produced I believe to be the same. She laid a halfpenny on the iron plate, and took the bag with her longways. In trying to get it through with her she turned the stile twice. I said to her, 'Why don't you ask scople to lift up your leag for you? See what you have done; you have made me lose a halfpenny.' She said something in reply in a gruff tone of voice, and I stooped down and took the bag by the naudies, and put my hand under the buttom, and so lifted it up on the iron place of the store. I am certain from that that it had leathern handles, with leathern bottom and sodes. I particularly noticed the bag, as there was a strong light from the gaslamp, and on the side I noticed there was a bright flover in the pattern. On the bag now produced is a flover which I believe to be the same that I should know the woman again, but I think I should if I saw her. Her bair looked as if it had been powdered, and plastered thickly down on ther forchead. I particularly remarked that she seemed agaitated, and as if she was in a hurry, and I thought she was hurrying to go by the train from Vaterloo, which starts at II.45. She spoke rather gruff; it was certainly in a masculine tone of voice. Her height might have been about 5 test 3 inches. She was a short woman and rather stoutish. I have no recollection of seeing her come off the bridge again."

In the above account we have comprised all the evide

Inn, opposite Astley's Theatre, state that on the same night he was standing at the corner of Belvidere Road, when a man and a woman came up
and hold a cob. The man, he says, had in his hand a long and buike
carpet-hog, but no does not remember that the woman had a parce! He
perfectly recollects that the man was fussy and fidgetty about his bag, and
that ween he attempted to take it from him in order to put it in the colthe man said, "I can do very well without your services." The man the

Reg of Creas. As soon as the each had left, the man walled down his notice Rose, but shortly afterwards returace, and, histings and her exceptions of the was slaughtered in an infamine house; and that that house is too he was slaughtered in an infamine house; and that that house is too heen body, dwith the been body, dwith a complice rot being the accomplice of the carpet-bug in the position where it we found; with a reception of S afford, has interned the period Street Chief of Police of the street of the above was in type, Mr. Richards, the Chief of Police of the condition of S afford in accomplication of S afford in accomplication of S afford in a street at the residence of Mr. John Lea, a respectable shoe manufacturer of the police of Street in the street distributed and from there to his native place in Scotland, where a tag was the might be again expected at Safford in about three words. He had a large carpet-bug that corresponded most manufacturer of the bag contained shout £3,800 in gold, and asked both Mr. and Mrs. Lea to lift it; owing to which they had each an opportunity of most entire the bag contained shout £3,800 in gold, and asked both Mr. and Mrs. Lea to lift it; owing to which they had each an opportunity of most entire the same, and, as before stated, they say it exactly corresponds with the same, and, as before stated, they say it exactly corresponds with the bag contained shout £3,800 in gold, and asked both Mr. and Mrs. Lea, and the same place in the manufactory of Mrssrs. Bostock of Sone, from tach whom he was about on his return to make as me large purchases. The described of the intended to call at Homan and Co.'s, 25, Skinner Street, London.

LAW AND CRIME.

whom he was abut on his return to make a me large purchases. They described to corresponds with that given by Mr. and Mrs. Lea, and was are alto opinion that the decased is the same person that was here. It said he irrended to call at Homan and Co.'s, 26, Sainner Street, London.' London's the proceeding of the mortal remains of a murdered person will be found to titled in the preceding column. To avoid unnecessary repetition, will therefore assume our readers to be acquainted actived in the preceding column. To avoid unnecessary repetition, will therefore assume our readers to be acquainted with so notice a publicly known of this affire. In the next place, we would suggest their murder of this knot is not necessarily of that excess vely hardhack had a wide the codinary newspaper reporter (exchicially terme the "himefins it advantageous to class it. The acceptance and muthation of seisnfully has in it, it is true, somewhat of a revolving and numbral classification in the properties of the

POLICE.

THE CASE OF Mac. WAITS PHILLIPS.—Mr. Marlin, accompanied by Mr. Watis Philips, the srins, attended before it. Ingham, the presiding magistrate at the Hammersmith directourt, or Tuesday. Mr. Martin said his Worship could no doubt recoliect the case of Mrs. Watts Philips his was charged before him a short time since for threaten go the life of Mr. Huskisson, and also for breaking win ows, the damage of which she had to pay, and was further said upon to find half for her good behaviour. In that see Mrs. Watts Philips made several unfounded accusations, one or two of which Mr. Philips now wished to contact. He (Mr. Martin) nuget say that Mr. Philips has electronized to obtain a contradiction in the newspoarts. him, as it would probably produce something r. The statements he wished to contradict a sice to himself, that he had ever deserted his l, secondly, in justice to the young I day i with whom he (Mr. Phillips) was charged by living improperly, he wished to declare position of the worship would permit him, Mr. Phillips without much central proper intimacy had ever taken place here he worship would permit him, Mr. Phillips without much central proper interesting the second product of the worship would permit him, Mr. Phillips without much central product of the worship without minimum products. a to improper intimacy hust ever the control of the

conviction were present of problem an lowing in the charling, without costs. In replied that he would not press for a conviction, muons was then dismissed.

and that the only choice for her was to come into the ouse and be passed to her husband's settlement in Ire-

Mr. Selfe said that as the applicant had been born in hitechapel, the relieving officer could not pass her to Ire-national he had ascertained her husband's legal settlement ere.

here. The poor woman said that she was anxious to go before he board of guardians, but Mr. Brooks, after tearing up the nagistrate's note, said he would not allow her to do so, that to more out-door relief would be given, and that if she came to the union house she must go to Ireland with her conferen.

Mr. Selfe said a magistrate's order must be obtained before that could be done, and if the woman's statement was fore that could be done, and if the woman's statement was true, no magistrate in England would make the order, although the Whitechapel guardians had determined to remove an English woman to Ireland, which she had never seen. He advised the woman to go with her children into the union, and disregard the threats of the relieving officer. Metr the publicity given to the case he thought that Mr. Brooks might have waited upon him, and made an explanation. If he tore up his (the magistrate's) note, and threatened to send the woman and her children to Ireland, he was a most improper servant of the guardians, and if they sanctioned his conduct, they were most improper guardians. At the same time, these observations were only made on an exparte s'atement, and only assuming such latement to be true. The way in which the poor were treated by relieving officers and guardians was most disgraceful. He regretted to say that the complaints against the Whitechapel Union had been very numerous; he also recretted his impotence in these matters. The magistrate directed s half crown, which had been forwarded for her use by some benevolent individual, to be given to her, and temaked that her case was a very hard one.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

nken place in consols, and the cen very duk. The 3 per Cents in to 87½, for November, 88 and regimed 67½ and 86½, and the ck has been 21½ to 213½. Indian seen dealt in at 174. Exchequer itto, bonds, 95½ and 98. Indian

METROPOLITAN MARKETS CHANGE - Only moderate supplies of English yed up to our market this week, constwise

Our market rules heavy, at the following quotatio Surdah, 30s. to 31s.; Cossimbuzar, 16s. to 30s.; Gor 30s.; Jungypore, 15s. to 27s.; Commerculy, 15s to 1,15s. to 27s.; R. dangore, 14s. 64. to 30s.; Baulent hina—Tsaitlee, middling and inferior, 20s. 64. to 23s, perior and second quality, 23s. 64. to 25s.; Yuun fassam, 15s. to 21s.; Canton, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, long-ru

he demand is heavy, and prices have given way stock is 6,500 tons, against 4,500 tons last year 1855.

Li to £9 se, per bon.

Li to £9 se, per bon.

Otta.—Unissed oil is selling slowly, at 39s. to 39s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is dull, at 51s. 6d. to 52s. for foreign refined, and 48s. 6d. for brown. Otter oils are heavy. Spirits of turpentine, 38s. 6d. to 40s.; and rough, 11s. 6d. per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is less active, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 58s. per cwt. Town tailow, 57s. nett cash. Rough fat, 8: 14d. per sibls. The stock is 21 391 casks, against 14,692 ditto in 1855; 25,519 in 1853, and 30,153 in 1854.

Coats.—Tanfield Moor, 14s. 9d.; Wylam, 16s.; Riddell, 18s. 6d.; Eden Main, 19s. 6d.; Belmont, 18s. 9d.; Lambton, 20s. 3d.; Stewart's, 20s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 20s. 3d.; Kelloe, 20s.; Tees, 20s. 6d. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

PRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM CLAYTON, Walling Street and West mithfield, wholesale perfumer—Francence Ryder, Basinghall treet, wholesale stationer—Lawrent Phillip Mollinosy, Mark and, manure dealer—Francisco Zerman, Saville House, Leices of Square, coffee-house Recept—Jour Communications of the Communication of t

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